

ZION'S HERALD

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, for the New England Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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BOSTON, APRIL 6, 1871.

Established January, 1823.
Volume 48.—No. 14.

The State Fast is held to-day in several of the New England States. It is a day yet honored by not a few Christian people, and should be especially observed this year, in view of the prevalence of intemperance here, and anarchy in the South. Our country has not yet outgrown the curse of slavery. It is under no less bondage to Rum. Infidelity stalks abroad. Free Love fills the land with lust. Free Religion feeds the fires of Free Love.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey," when such iniquities stalk unrebuked. The Legislatures are time-serving, the Executives falter, the great party of freedom fights over its unaccomplished victories, Senators sell their principles for office, and perils engirt us on every hand. Only Christ the Lord can save us. Pray that He may give courage, principle, faith, and grace, that the American nation may be more and more a people whose God is the Lord.

Very kind is the treatment accorded to the Methodist Church by some of its bland critics. The *Tribune* having informed us that the realm assigned us is "preeminently emotional piety," proceeds to say that our "creed, and history, and manner of teaching, appeal directly to the lower and middle classes."

"The primary fact that they took their rise in a vigorous and righteous protest against the effete and inertia of an aristocratic establishment, appeals to the drop of democratic blood in every man who thinks that social fate has wronged him; the enforced poverty of their ministers, the system of itinerancy, their favorite mode of passionate address, in which the priest forces the sinner, as it were, into actual personal contact with his Maker, all make this sect the exponent and receptacle of the great mass of the people."

This is all very nice, but not very true. There was no protest against the effete and inertia of an aristocratic establishment at all. The original Methodists protested against an effete and inert Church of all sects and names, but clung very closely to the Establishment. They sought to enjoy religion under it, rather than to destroy it, and to make it holier, and more active for Christ, but their "democratic blood" was not warmed at all by that revival; nor is there any especial indignation at their "social fate," nor any more "enforced poverty of their ministry" than is enforced on any other Church, nor as much; for the Methodist ministry are the best paid clergy to-day of any large Church, it being easier, we are sorry to say, in New England to man the Congregational and Baptist churches at low rates than it is the Methodist.

The peculiarity of putting the "sinner into actual personal contact with his Maker," is not the exclusive possession of Methodism, but is the preaching of all earnest ministers of Christ. Nor is it true, as it affirms, that "its government is more aristocratic than that of any other Protestant Church," said government consisting of a General Conference, composed hitherto of ministers elected *pro rata* from all the body, to whom hereafter is to be added laymen elected by like Conferences of laymen. From this body everything pertaining to the Government emanates. It decides, ultimately, all law questions, makes all laws, elects officers, and selects the Bishops who are to act as referees between the churches and preachers, in the making of appointments. Where is the aristocracy here?

Its mission may be among the middle and poorer classes, but so is that of the *Tribune* which has far less rich readers than the Methodists have rich members. So is that of the American nation, which is a nation of poor and middle class people. The writer of the patronizing note was probably himself of this class, though one would fancy his blood was very blue, so condescending is his vein. He tries so hard to be good-natured that we must accept the will for quite a poor deed, and trust it will yet learn that Methodists can preach most able,

intellectual, as well as emotional sermons, can pay their ministers well, can take care of rich, as well as poor, and do all that may become a Christian man and Church.

Rev. Mr. Rich who hopes to see the 350 Unitarian churches 3,500 in three years, is telling how he got into this enthusiastic state, in the last *Liberal Christian*. In doing so, he speaks thus of the Methodists: "I went to camp-meeting on purpose to 'get religion'—that was the phrase—saw people go in swoons, shout, pray, halloo, weep, sing, and take on, and the miserablest scamps made the most excitement." He is very sweet on Methodists, now-a-days, in his circuit riding and talking, and some have even tasted his pill so sugar-coated. How will they like this description, false in every offensive particular, and in its whole spirit. No wonder he did not "get religion" there. It is pretty evident he has not yet got it. He has taken up all other Christian usages, he will be getting up a camp-meeting soon, in his imitation, not of Christ, but of Christianity; and the "hallooing, swooning, miserable scamps, and taking on," will be all on hand, and be praised out of measure in his reports. Everything will be there, but the weeping, singing, and salvation. There is or was a pleasant campground in Brookfield; we have enjoyed excellent meetings there. Suppose he puts it to its old use, and gives us a specimen of a free religious camp-meeting.

He also informs us how completely he emptied himself of the Christian creed "until election, total depravity, eternal punishment, vicarious atonement, the literal resurrection, the final judgment on a certain day, miraculous conversion, and other crudities, absurdities and fictions, were eliminated." And yet, after this, he says, "I stood fair and square on the true and blessed Gospel." A Gospel emptied of every Gospel feature as given by Moses, David, Christ and Paul, is anything "but true and blessed." How far one falls when he leaves the battlements of truth and heaven!

The *Pittsburg Advocate* is so happy over its first reform—a limited episcopacy baby, that it does not get very mad even at the claim the *HERALD* sets up for its New England paternity. It thinks the original Boston child died, but does not fear that this one, being born in Pittsburg, will share the same fate. We are afraid it will. If Boston could not make a notion grow, it is not to be expected that Pittsburg can. As this is the only child it ever had, it must look out, or it will fondle it to death. If it were only used to the large families of such which Boston has, it would know better how to raise it. It will have to put it to work here yet, we guess, if it wants to make it grow. Unless Yankeeism does adopt it, it will certainly die, and it will not adopt it, except on the basis of Dr. Hascall,—an Episcopal house with a veto power. Does *The Pittsburg* grant that?

An Episcopal brother lately suggested that Rev. Mr. Cheney and others would join our Church, with their parishes, if we would allow them to remain as settled pastors. In view of the above average, they are now less settled than they would be if members of our Conference. They will find as good homes as they leave, and always find a home. Come and take pot-luck with us, Bros. Baptists, Congregationalists, and Episcopalians. Even the poor lost sheep of the "liberal" fold may come, if they will only confess Christ as their Lord and their God.

The *Era* thinks we had better advise the Episcopalians to accept the itinerancy, as we have the Congregationalists, since "one third of its clergy have changed their places of labor during the past year, and their average pastorship is only three years." As Rev. B. M. Adams once told his church-members to do with the confession

of their sins, not to take one at a time, and a little one at that, but lump the job! so the best way is for all these churches to lump the job, and make short work of it by joining the Methodist Episcopal Church. They will find the itinerancy here in good working order. They can bring their Churches with them. We will agree to treat them just as well as the olden Churches of our faith and order.

The *Congregationalist* says, the Methodists and Congregational Churches in Tyringham, are agitating the question of uniting under a "Congregational form." If they do, there is one Methodist usage they will continue, an itinerant ministry.

The *Christian Union* is getting along. A week or two since, it condemned Rev. Mr. Sabine, and censured ministers at the expense of actors. Now it praises Universalists. It takes exception to the *HERALD*'s words on Alice Cary, which were so cordial as to elicit praise even from Universalist journals, which will please it better, probably, than like commendations from orthodox types. But we discriminated between this unchristian breadth of her views, and her own personal faith in Christ. It seems surprised at this, and casts itself quite openly upon the side of the restorationists, all its article being in substantial commendation of that doctrine. Professing to adhere to the Gospel creed, it yet speaks contemptuously of it, after such fashion as this:—

"In view of the fact that we who hold the doctrine of eternal punishment, cannot bear to dwell upon it, and dare not ask of God to help us realize it, is it not a grievous wrong that those who are impelled to withhold their assent to it, should for that reason be set beyond the pale of Christian charity, not only, but too often of common courtesy?"

It is welcome to all the popularity it will get out of such words. They only show how difficult it is for irresponsible papers, as well as persons, to adhere to the truth. No Christian or Church Union will it ever do much towards establishing, by any such talk as this. Christianity will stand by the words of Christ whatever errors individual believers may entertain. These words will be quoted by every non-Evangelical journal with delight, and be read by every Christian reader with pain. It has subscribers by the thousand, gleaned from Christian families by specious offers, who will treat it as they did another independent journal, if it thus continues to treat Christian preachers, and the truth of Christ.

The *Register*, after having twice made its readers believe that the *HERALD* approved of the making of cider, proposes to publish the receipt. If it will also publish its own comments upon it, and the editorial department, editor, and all under which it appeared, its readers will learn what an "intentional falsehood" it was guilty of, a falsehood in intention, in that it attempted twice to palm off on its readers the idea that the regular editorial management of the *HERALD* had published that article, which it knew both times was false. As the *HERALD* never "loses its temper," not having any to lose, so it does not "make statements it cannot maintain." It has never made a wrong statement concerning Gov. Andrew. As it has only morality for its religion, and places no confidence in Faith, it should be careful how it destroys its only foundation, poor as it is, by such violations of truth as were those declarations.

The *Universalist* is improving. It says, "The Universalist may not know what is truth." Confession is the first step in reform. As it has not preached the Gospel truth for the half-century of its existence, we trust this confession betokens a regeneration that may soon bring forth its Christian fruit.

Original and Selected Papers.

"LET THINE HAND LEAD ME."

BY ALBINA L. BEAN.

Lead me aright, O Lord! lead me aright!
This land through which I go is still unknown;
The path my feet have come is out of sight;
I cannot see the road that lies beyond;
Only just this, this step I now do take,
Lies clear before me, — thus I stand alone;
Lead me aright, O Lord! lead me aright!

My heart doth take unto itself a thought
Of sweetest comfort, for Thy feet, dear Lord,
Have known this land through which I now am brought;
These rocky steeps, these dangerous, toilsome ways,
These hidden snares, temptations, Thou hast known;
So am I strengthened, leaning on Thy Word:
Lead me aright, O Lord! lead me aright!

I cannot lean on other strength than Thine;
All other fails me at my utmost need;
So pressing is my need, that strength divine
Only suffices; thus, by Thy sweet grace
Do I take hold upon it, clinging close;
Thus do I trust Thee; — thus am helped, indeed.
Lead me aright, O Lord! lead me aright!

I thank Thee, Lord, that with this gift of faith,
That land which lies afar mine eyes behold;
That so I see the dreaded stream of death
Shrink to a silvery line a step might span,
A single, joyful step that bringeth me
Unto the glories of Thine upper fold.
Lead me aright, O Lord! lead me aright!

Only a pilgrim here; my longing eyes
Look ever out across these earthly hills;
Look ever out, till sometimes doth arise
Fair glimpses of the glory that shall be;
The tumult of the conflict fades and fades;
Joy, not of earth, my thankful spirit fills;
Lead me aright, O Lord! lead me aright!

The work I do, the sorrow or the pain
That I endure, begin, but end not here;
They each are tracing out a loss or gain,
Linking with lines invisible the shores
Of that which is, and that which lies beyond.
Their hidden tracings soon shall be made clear.
Lead me aright, O Lord! lead me aright!

Thou knowest, Lord, the way my feet have come,
Thou knowest all that waits me at the end,
All that shall meet me ere I reach my home.
Still let me hide my helplessness in Thee;
Still be my guide, my guard, my strength, my sight.
So ever upward shall my footsteps tend;
Lead me aright, O Lord! lead me aright!

CHelsea, Mass.

FACTS CONCERNING CHRISTIAN UNITY.

BY HENRY BAYLIES, ESQ.

Much thought and much discussion have been given to the question, How can the different evangelical denominations be brought to see and feel that they are all brethren?

It has never been proposed, in order to effect this Christian unity, that individuals and churches should formally lay aside their doctrinal beliefs or their Church polity, unless, perhaps, this may have been proposed by some bigoted sectarian, who desires everybody to subscribe his creed, and join his Church.

The end desired is toleration of Christian belief, Christian sympathy and love, Christian brotherhood — in a word, the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.

Can this end be attained? If so, how and when? Some fancy that this unity will usher in the Millennium, or be an immediate result of it. So they are content to do battle in their Church militant, and let peace come when they have fought the good fight, and finished their course. May they finish soon.

If we do not mistake the facts of the times — not the signs of the times — there now exists much more of Christian and Church unity than is generally supposed. We have allowed ourselves, during the past year or two, the privilege of attending upon the preaching of the different denominations reckoned evangelical, semi-evangelical, non-evangelical, and almost infidel. We have done this for the sake of hearing leading ministers, and to discover wherein they differ or agree in doctrinal teaching. We shall speak only of the evangelical pulpits. Our observation compels us to say that, aside from forms of worship and forms of expression peculiar to each denomination, a candid hearer who believes in the doctrines of the Bible, as taught in the Methodist Episcopal Church, would believe he was listening to preachers of his own denomination. The preaching of the evangelical pulpit is, with rarest exception, the preaching of the doctrines of Wesley, which the said pulpit evidently believes to be the doctrine of Christ. In several discourses wherein doctrines were discussed, which used to be the subjects of bitterest antagonism between the Calvinistic and Wesleyan branches of the Church, our Calvinistic brethren, so called, adopted and taught Wesley's views except in the one doctrine of "final persever-

ance," and this was so guarded and qualified as to have scarcely a remnant of its original intention.

Of course our Baptist brethren must preach up immersion as the only method of baptism, and close communion as the only Church communion; and our Protestant Episcopal brethren continue to try to make themselves and others believe in the Apostolic succession of their priesthood, and the the-ness of their Church. Such trifles as these, however, would be hardly worth mentioning, were it not that upon these trifles they build their Church exclusiveness. But with these exceptions, Episcopalians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, and Methodists, all preach the same doctrines of the blessed Saviour.

Were our Calvinistic brother, so-called, to challenge our Methodist brother to discussion of creeds, it is possible that, in the heat of debate, some of the blue lights of Calvinism might again blaze forth with their lurid flames, but in the regular pulpit discourses, love has substituted sovereignty, and free salvation the dogmas of election and reprobation.

The main differences that distinguish evangelical churches are differences in church polity, and not in doctrinal belief. The first World's Convention in London, in 1846, we think, were able to construct a doctrinal basis embracing all the fundamental doctrines of Christian faith, and to act upon that basis. The same basis exists to-day, and is accepted with greater unanimity, and more positive belief than these.

The religious methods of the churches are become similar, and in many instances the same. Revivals are confined to no branch of the Church. Inquiry-meetings are a modification of the class-meetings, while other than Methodists adopt the class-meeting in all its features, though under a different name. The "mourner's bench," "rising for prayers," and "going forward for prayers," are no longer Methodist terms, but are common terms.

The "circuit system" is adopted beyond the Mississippi, if not east of it, by Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians, United Presbyterians, and perhaps Episcopalians, in common with Methodists. A good Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church said to us some years ago, that he seriously thought of adopting in his diocese the excellent Methodist Presiding Elder system.

In writing the above, we have aimed to state only facts of our own observation in New England and in the Northwest. As a Methodist, we might find in these facts an occasion for denominational pride; but, as a Christian, we would find and do find occasion for thanksgiving to God, whose Spirit rarifies the churches.

A more intimate social acquaintance with one another will break down and destroy all "middle walls of partition," now that the doctrinal differences are so few and so small. The chief hindrance to complete unity of sentiment and sympathy among Christian denominations is social segregation. Members of each denomination associate only together, and hence know not how genial and lovable the members of the other denominations are.

This is too often true of members of different churches of the same denomination in the same city or town. To love as brethren, we must know one another. If some method could be devised to bring different denominations together socially, the conquest of love would be gained, and we should all learn to feel that we are all "sons and daughters of the Lord God Almighty," brothers and sisters in Christ.

Twenty-five years have accomplished wonderful results in this direction, and twenty-five years more of equal success guarantees not only a oneness of Christian sentiment, but that every communion-table shall be the common table of all lovers of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the recognition of every minister of Christ as of the true apostolic succession.

MABEL'S WARFARE.

BY HER FRIEND.

XIV.

"Every real life is a story, were it only told."

In this distress, Mabel's ever steadfast friend, Mr. St. John, came forward. He purchased the house and a few acres of land about it, and giving the deed of all into Mabel's hands, told her, smilingly, that he wished she would take care of those papers for him till he called for them. Not a word would he hear from Mabel in reply. "Don't open your mouth," he said, "I understand all about it. I want that place taken care of, and trust you to see to it. As for your father, I have pitied him very much for many years; but 'tis all over now, for unless I greatly mistake, he will soon find himself a happy man."

There seemed a poor prospect for this at first.

Mrs. Wolsey's grief for Kate found vent in bitter reproaches heaped without mercy on her husband's head. Not a spark of pity had she for his loss of property.

"I have always been a drudge — never had anything more than a hod-carrier's wife. Guess I shan't be any worse off. And the children have never been the better for your property. I'm glad it's gone; 'tis just upon you. If you had spent it for your family, they might all now have been alive and well. Your management has murdered Kate, and ruined Ben, — not to mention how Mabel is burdened, and how I've lived. I always knew this would be the end of it, and I'm glad it's come!"

"O, mother, mother, hush!" was all the broken-hearted man could say.

And at last, James calling his mother into his room, dealt faithfully and affectionately with her, with such results that she thenceforth kept silence in regard to the mistakes of the past.

Not so the father's conscience, that sharply awoke at last, echoed every word his wife had uttered, and added a thousand more. What was that broken back of James but a reproach to him? Had he been as intent on training in right ways his children, as he had been on his business, the habits which had led to that misfortune had never fastened on his first-born. The sight of James became painful to the father, stung by late remorse. Then there was Mabel, who else had such a daughter? What a girl — what a woman she was! Yet how he had undervalued her! Her young life he well knew had been most cruelly blighted, and instead of being to her sad and bleeding spirit, a refuge and a consolation, her father's house had added intolerable anguish to her burden, and she was forced to leave it or die. Much of the responsibility of this he felt was his, though not all. Had he — so conscience now whispered, — had he been willing to live as other persons of his means lived, in comparative ease, refinement and comfort, his wife's temper would have been less tried. True, she had never seemed to desire, or to know, how to live as a lady should; but he could have managed that she should be less a drudge, and perhaps, had his tastes been more elevated, her's also would have been. Poor woman! what comfort had she ever enjoyed? Children to toil for; babies hanging upon her — no rest day or night had she known; for as soon they were fairly out of her arms they had to be made ready for school, and then, how he had hindered and worried her; in regard to their education! Alas! he was at the bottom of nearly all the misery and disaster of his family. And now, that for which he had neglected and sacrificed them had taken wing, he would have wished for death, but that he was afraid to meet his God. How could he account for his wasted life? O! how? The thought was agony; but nothing of it did he utter. He took to his bed, and lay there day and night for weeks. The flesh wasted from his bones; his face grew ghastly, and his once full round voice became feeble and trembling, like a sick child's.

"Mr. St. John will be the making of us all!" he said, with a gleam of animation and joy, when Mabel showed him the deed of the house, and the nice little, manageable place that was now their home. Then he sighed, turned his face to the wall, and drew the sheet over his head.

"This," said Mrs. Wolsey, "is just such a place as I have been for fifteen years teasing your father to buy, and put the rest of his money, if he had any, into something that would pay an income. Then we should have kept a cow and a pig or two, a horse, hens and ducks, turkeys too; but not gobblers. I always did hate gobblers, and would never have one round — and he could have cultivated an acre or two, so we could raise all we eat, and how comfortable and free from care we might both and all have been. But no, he would never listen — he chose to live in misery and anxiety, and this is the end."

This she said to Mabel, when the latter, having left her father's room, had returned to the sitting-room.

"'Tis no use to reflect, mother. I know the past is all a sad mistake. I hate to recall it. Let it lie among the dead. The present and the future are enough for us. We are highly favored, I am sure, considering all things. Father's loss falls only on himself, poor man! His property had been as none to us, and we are now better off than we ever were. You shall take life easy now, mother. I mean to make a lady of you. You know I was telling you of the black girl that a Southern lady at our boarding-house had with her, and abused so dreadfully. Well, when the fair lady left for home, poor Hinda could nowhere be found. Such a hunt as was made for the child! It really seemed as though every place two inches square, in both house and garden, was searched. But no Hinda, and the enraged madam, after putting off starting for two days, finally left without her handmaid. As soon as it was certain that she was fairly off, Dinah, our cook, came cautiously to my room (I had just retired after tea last night), and, with the whites of her eyes very much exposed, and her ebony face in an agony of suppressed glee, not unmingled with terror, she beckoned me to attend her to her attic.

"I went, and, as I expected, found the missing girl; but where, do you suppose?"

"I'm sure I cannot tell," said Mrs. Wolsey, as Mabel paused for reply.

"Dinah took my hand as we approached her bed, which is a large feather one, a particular favorite with her, on which she proudly and delightedly reposes, as well in July and August, as January, and putting it under the pillows, pressed it hard against an object which felt exceedingly like a woolly head. "Hinda," said she, in a low voice, "Hinda, chile, look out," Missus is gone—tank de Lord. Yer can git out of dis yer now, chile—come!"

There was a great squirming under the pillows, over they rolled, and from a rip in the end of the bed, under the head-board, protruded the woolly head, stuck full of all colored feathers. An instant more, and Hinda stood confest.

"Hoh!" said she, "I se so glad ter git out. Pears like I'd a died dar in one day more. I should, sure."

"How did you live, child? I don't see how you could breathe," I said.

"They showed me the way she managed, and told me that Dinah smuggled food to her at night. Her room was of course searched more than once. Everything in the closet pulled down and shaken, and Bob, the waiter-boy, hoisted to explore the deep upper shelf. The bed was looked under and over, and pounded all through the middle. A kind Providence ordered that the pillows and the bolster should not be touched, and that none should observe how that bolster trembled. Hinda is still a prisoner in Dinah's room; but she wants to belong to me, she says—so I intend, if you are willing, to bring her here. She is a tidy, handsome, cheerful negro girl, and will make you an excellent servant. You can soon teach her your ways, and then leave the housework to her, and you devote yourself to poor father."

"I never was much for having black folks round," said Mrs. Wolsey, dubiously, "but if you want her here, the place is yours; she can come."

"Do not put it on that ground, please, mother," said Mabel, a shadow crossing her face. "I thought you would like a good girl, and to live easy in your last years, wouldn't you?"

"Why, yes, I would, and your Hinda shall come. I dare say I shall like her very much. And, Mabel, if I don't like her, I'll treat her well, for your sake. I'm sure 'tis the least I can do."

The union with which this was said, and the red and watery look about the eyes, with which Mrs. Wolsey turned to see to the fire, quite touched Mabel. It was a very unusual manifestation on the part of her mother. She felt satisfied that Hinda would be kindly welcomed.

"What can we do for father, James," she asked of her brother, who just then appeared at the door. "He must not be allowed to give way in such a manner. He will either die, or lose his mind altogether. Cannot you rouse him to interest in anything?"

"No; he will scarcely reply at all to anything I say. He would not answer you so well as he does, were you staying here. You are a rarity, you know, which gives you rare power."

James smiled on his sister with beautiful loving eyes. He meant a great deal by the simple words he said. These brothers and sisters found it hard to express to each other in words the affection they felt. The habit was not early taught them.

"We will send for the boys, and keep them at home a few weeks. Perhaps they will interest and divert him. I have a plan for rendering them useful and happy. I want them to help lay out my farm, and make several new arrangements for taste and utility. I want Francisco to come for me in the buggy every afternoon at five o'clock, and to drive me to town at nine. I intend to sleep at home for two or three weeks. I will show father that a woman can manage so as to have things as profitable and as pleasant as a man can. I think I can make him feel that he has better things to do than to lie in bed and grieve."

Mabel's plans were approved by her mother and James, and were well carried out, with results that will appear in another chapter.

(To be continued.)

CHURCH MUSIC

should be congregational. At our church we have a choir, and they sing nice music, so they say. Two or three Sabbaths ago, our organist—he is scientific—gave us a little "Grand Duchess" for a voluntary, and the choir sang an opening piece, music taken from the opera of "Martha," and the organist played a march, when the services were through.

This is not what church music should be. There should be a good organist, and a choir to lead the congregation, but no operatic music should be allowed. The choir may sing an opening piece, but the rest of

the music should be by the congregation, and familiar music should be sung. Organists, as a general thing, dislike congregational singing, but an understanding should be had with our organist, that he should play with as much care for the congregation as for the choir, and if he objected, give him a vacation for an indefinite period, and fill his place with a competent person. An organist that desecrates the Sabbath with light music, deserves discharge. There is a large variety of appropriate music from which an organist can select, and there is no excuse for any player using operatic music.

Congregational singing is the only appropriate manner of "praising God," and it can easily be introduced with a leader and organist in favor of it and after it has been tried, no Church would be willing to go back to choir performances. Prof. Tourjée is doing good service. Let every Church help. Let the people praise God, and not hired servants, who praise God on the Sabbath, and on the week-day sing praises to some other deity from the opera.

SAMOTH.

WHOM SEEK YE?

"Jesus." Well, seek on then, the morning cometh. "Seek and ye shall find." Jesus said that. Think a moment of that word "shall." It is yours by promise. Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out. Now think again of "him that cometh"—that is you—I will in no wise "cast out;" that is yours also. Say over in your heart the following stanzas, with the thought that He loves you,—loved first. That He has proven beyond doubt that He does love you, because He died for you. Think of His love, His patience, solicitude, suffering for you. Here are the stanzas:

"O Christ, I come to Thee,
Where else can sinners go?
And Thou wilt make me free
From sorrow, sin and woe.
Thy blood for me was shed;
My plea thou wilt allow;
In haste I fly to Thee;
O Saviour, save me now.
Thy promise I believe;
Now give Thy help to me—
My pardon I receive,
My spirit now is free!"

Abraham "staggered not at unbelief, but was strong in faith, giving glory to God," before he received the substance of the promise. The promise of God made him happy—made him give God glory. So should the promise of pardon to you make you happy now—believing, we rejoice in Him—that is it exactly. Glory to God! Why mourn longer? Because of sin? Yes, but have you not cast your sins away? Won't Christ cast them away too? Or do you think that you can abhor sin with greater loathing than Christ? If you abhor them, He hates them. If you cast them away, will Christ not "cast them into the depths of the sea?" You might mourn longer if there were no Christ to save you from your sins. Yes, you might go in sorrow all your days, with self-impeachment and without relief; but as Jesus has died for you and for your sins, give them to Him. Surely you should mourn no longer, but rejoice that you have a Saviour. "He that believeth hath life"—Jesus. "Only believe." Do nothing but believe. "The word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth and in thy heart." Jesus. That "Word" is Jesus,—made flesh, and dwelt among us. Jesus is nigh thee, even in thy mouth and in thy heart.

"My God is reconciled,
His pardoning voice I hear;
He owns me for His child,
I can no longer fear;
With confidence I now draw nigh,
And Father, Abba Father, cry."

OPINION OF DR. ADAM CLARKE ON FEMALE PREACHING.

We extract the following from the "Account" of Dr. Clarke, edited by his son, and published in 1833. It speaks plainly for itself. He was in favor of, and not opposed to female preaching, as some have supposed, from a misapplication of a few words, which will be noticed in this extract:—

In this circuit [Norwich in 1783] Mr. C. heard of some celebrated female preachers, and he entered it with considerable prejudice against this kind of ministry. In one part of the circuit, Thurlton, one of the most famous of these, dwelt Miss Mary Sewel. On his first coming to the house, he questioned her concerning her call, etc. And she modestly answered by referring him to the places where she had preached in the circuit, and wished him to inquire among the people whether any good had been done. He did so on his next visit to those parts, and heard of numbers who had been awakened under her ministry, and with several of these he conversed, and found their experience in Divine things Scriptural and solid. He thought then, this is God's work, and if he choose to convert men by employing such means, who am I that I should criticise the ways of God? On the 28th of April, 1784, he had the opportunity of hearing Miss Sewel preach; her text was, Eph. ii. 8, "By grace ye are saved through faith." On which I find the following entry in his journal:—

"I have this morning heard Miss Sewel preach: she has a good talent for exhortation, and her words spring

from a heart that evidently feels deep concern for the souls of the people; and, consequently, her hearers are interested and affected. I have formerly been no friend to female preaching, but my sentiments are a little altered. If God give to a holy woman a gift for exhortation and reproof, I see no reason why it should not be used. This woman's preaching has done much good; and fruits of it may be found copiously in different places in the circuit. I can, therefore, adopt the saying of a shrewd man who, having heard her preach, and being asked his opinion of the lawfulness of it, answered, 'An ass reproved Balaam, and a cock reproved Peter, and why may not a woman reprove sin?'

"Such women should be patterns of all piety, of unblamable conversation, correct and useful in their families, and furnished to every good work. This, certainly, is the character of Miss Sewel; may she ever maintain it."

And she did maintain it, but she died soon after, as she had lived, in the faith and consolations of the Gospel.

Shortly after this he had the opportunity of hearing another of these female preachers, Mrs. Proudfoot: she spoke from Exodus iii. 3, "And the bush was not burnt." Of her he remarks:—

"She spoke several pertinent things, which tended both to conviction and consolation, and seems to possess genuine piety. If the Lord choose to work in this way, shall my eye be evil because He is good? God forbid! Rather let me extol that God who, by contemptible instruments, and the foolishness of preaching, saves those who believe in Jesus. Thou, Lord, chooseth to confound the wisdom of the world by foolishness, and its strength by weakness, that no soul may glory in Thy presence; and that the excellency of the power may be seen to belong to Thee alone. Had not this been the case, surely I had never been raised up to call sinners to repentance."

BROTHER DEEP CONCERN AND BROTHER EVER NEEDY.

The Southern Christian Advocate sets off two characters sometimes met in Northern churches, who talk money, but never give it:—

Did you ever see these brethren meet, and hear them talk? I have.

Bro. Deep Concern has heard of the arrival of his new preacher, and off he starts to form his acquaintance. After talking awhile over matters and things in general, the topic that has agitated the Church so deeply and so long, is cautiously approached—that topic of all topics with certain characters in all the churches. It has wrinkled your brow, and troubled your heart, and engaged your pen many a time, Mr. Editor. It is a great topic at the General Conferences, at the Annual Conferences, at the Quarterly Conferences, at the Church Conferences, and at the District Conferences.

Slowly, gravely, prudently, Bro. Deep Concern moves up to the question, just after taking his hat and cane in hand to leave, and just before shaking the good-bye, with Bro. Ever Needy. "How are you getting along at the parsonage in the matter of something to go on, my brother?"

Bro. Ever Needy makes a delicate reply.

Now for Bro. Deep Concern:—"If you should need anything, get in a tight place, or the like, be sure to come to me and let me know."

He bows, and as Bro. Ever Needy looks after him he feels—well, like many a preacher has felt.

A little less questioning into the pastor's condition (I mean of this kind), a smaller number of this family of Deep Concerns, who want to be approached by the pastor in times of such embarrassment as that under consideration, and an improvement in systematic, business-like, Scriptural support, is very much needed just now, and, in most instances, if not all, justly deserved.

Believe me, Bro. Deep Concern, when I tell you that Bro. Ever Needy never has too much.

VERY POOR GEOLOGY.—Some remarkable facts in confutation of Sir Charles Lyell's theories of the myriad ages of geological evolution are supplied by the investigations of Prof. Kjerrulf, of Christiania, who is making the survey of the Norwegian coast for the Government. He has examined the raised beaches and terraces, and declares Sir C. Lyell's theory (which requires 240,000 years for their present elevation) to be utterly baseless. In the first place, he says the uppermost limit of the sea action is only one tenth as high as Lyell states, and consequently that this single correction would cut down his figures from 240,000 to 24,000 years. Secondly, he proves that the coast has not risen by a constant slow motion, but by a series of sudden elevations, separated by periods of perfect rest; and consequently that all calculations based upon a supposed uniform rate are worthless, and the total time spent in the elevation may have been very short. Finally, he says, the idea that the coast is now rising is entirely erroneous, this being a stationary period.

We are glad to see that our Irish friends are preparing to secure a fair representation at the forthcoming census. Ten years ago the Government, for the first time, provided a column for the "Methodists;" and though the arrangement was new, and the matter was not fully understood by many who were sent-holders, but not in full Church fellowship, nearly 45,000 persons enrolled themselves as "Methodists." It is hoped that this year the Methodist column will show 100,000, or more, under Methodist influence and teaching in Ireland. A circular has been issued by the Committee of Privileges calling attention to the fact that the term Methodist is to be understood as including adherents, whether members, pew-holders, or regular hearers, all children under age being numbered with their parents.—Watchman.

For the Children.

LULLABY.

BY SHIRLEY CLAIR.

A song for the baby, sweet little Bo-peep,
Come, wee Willie Winkle, and sing her to sleep.
Come, toss her high up, and trot her low down,
This is the road to Blinkiepeetown.
Come, press down her eyelids, and sing in her ear
The wonderful songs that in dream-land we hear.
The chime of the waters, the drone of the bees,
The tales that the blossoms are telling the breeze.
For, spite of her crowing and cooing, I see
The baby is sleepy as sleepy can be.
Down flutter the eyelids, — dear little Bo-peep, —
Now whist! Willie Winkle, she's gone fast to sleep.
— Little Corporal.

AN HUNDRED-FOLD.

BY MISS ANNA WARNER.

CHAPTER XII.

"But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit, some an hundred-fold, some sixty-fold, some thirty-fold."

It had been an unsuccessful week at Vinegar Hill. Whether farmers had grown careful, and housewives had grown wary, or whether all extra stock had been disposed of and put away, certain it is that the depredation returns were light. Neither barnyards nor clothes lines had yielded much.

As a natural consequence of this state of things, the whole boy and man population of Vinegar Hill was in a frame of mind that might be termed growly. Shorn of their profits, stunted in their dreams, the boys avenged themselves upon the village windows, and the men upon their wives at home. Many a lost garment that could own the name, many a poor remaining bit of furniture, passed in those hard days into the all-devouring den of James Dodd.

Not last among the spoilers of hearth and home, was Walter Limp; and there is no doubt that poor Mrs. Limp, and the pale baby, would have followed the old stove, if anybody could have been found to take them off his hands. Failing that, Limp did what he could, making such a raid upon the premises, that Peter thought best to absent himself altogether, lest his own private personal stock of rags should follow the rest. All these supplies, however, gave but a scanty income, and, between whiles, Walter Limp roved round in a semi-sober, and all barbarous state, seeking what he might pick up.

It was in one of these quests, when the bright thought had struck him that water was a useless luxury in a family like his, and that the old rope and bucket might fetch something better, that Limp had caught sight of Jemmy Lucas. Ten minutes more, and the boy would have been too late to secure Molly's treasure; but as it was, Limp only saw him from a distance, and thought he had taken something, and could not tell what. Two or three stones aimed full at Jemmy Lucas, fell harmlessly wide of the mark; and Walter Limp stumbled on to the side of the well, and looked in. Rope and bucket were there, safe enough, but Limp soon spied the little nest among the stones, lined even yet with a bit of the old quilt, which Jemmy Lucas had left, caught there in his hurry. Walter Limp swore a deep oath, and lurching away with some difficulty from the dangerous edge of the well, he started off at once in pursuit. But the trail was not easy to strike, and if Limp had not stumbled upon Peter, and put him in a corner of bodily fear, he would maybe never have found out where Jemmy Lucas had taken his prize, nor what it was.

Meantime, the little Bible was safe at Mrs. Bingham's, and Molly, having fallen asleep in that good woman's arms, and been thence gently transferred to the old couch, was resting there peacefully in the watch and ward of Jemmy Lucas, while Mrs. Bingham gave attention to her oven and her bread.

It was a true spring afternoon, with a late snow yet filling the hollows and capping the hills, but with a soft, persuasive wind blowing, that promised to soon breathe it all away. The window was open, letting in all the spring freshness of grass, and song, and cock-crow; and peace hushed everything within and without. Jemmy Lucas himself, grew slumbrous; and again and again his head went nearly down upon the broad knee-patches of his trousers, only seeming always in doubt between the blue patch and the brown.

Suddenly a huge ball of hard snow broke upon his head, drenching Molly and the floor with its white fragments, and Walter Limp's own head and shoulders leaned far into the room through the open window.

"Hi!" he said. "Here's where yer be! Now I's got yer. You, Molly, come out o' that. I want yer, home."

"She couldn't go, ef she was ter try ever so," said Jemmy Lucas, who had jumped to his feet, and now stood before Molly, making himself as tall as he possi-

bly could, and trying to screen her frightened eyes. "She's sick."

"Sick, is she?" said Walter Limp, with an oath. "I'll warrant she'll go with me arter her. How'd yer like t' be drug back by the ears? — you and her both? I say, Moll, d'ye hear?"

"She's got the lady's things on, too," said Jemmy Lucas, prolonging the defense.

"The lady's things, is they?" said Limp, peering into the room with increased eagerness. "Where's the good clothes she come in? Spose the lady's took them in 'change. Hurry up, Moll; I's got business pertic'lar. Ef I has ter come in arter yer, yer'll wish I hadn't. Come along, I say; take yer right through the winder and save time."

With the old habit of terrified obedience to all Walter Limp's demands, little Molly raised herself, all white and shaking, from the couch, and putting her feet slowly down tried to stand up and walk. But with the first step her power failed, and she fell to the floor in a dead faint.

If the window had been but a trifle larger, Walter Limp would have scrambled in, and seized the child just as she was, but after several vain struggles to force himself through, Limp caught up a handful of snow from the pile, that still banked the house, and by way of restorative began to pelt Molly as she lay on the floor. And Mrs. Graves and Mrs. Bingham, running in, alarmed by a shout from Jemmy Lucas, found the attack still going on, and Jemmy gallantly making of himself the largest barricade that was possible in the circumstances.

Women never know how they do things in such a crisis, and so Mrs. Graves never could tell how it was that the big, brutal form of Walter Limp disappeared from the window, and went to print its ugly shape in the snow-bank below. She had a pleased recollection of seeing him lie there, for one swift instant, as she swung to the heavy wooden-shutter and closed the window, and then running hastily to draw every other bolt and bar on the ground floor, the two women hurried back to the sitting-room again, where Molly lay still in her faint, and Jemmy Lucas sat on the floor beside her, crying bitterly.

They lifted the child up, and bore her away to the kitchen, where the windows were higher from the ground, and so beyond attack, and there tried all sorts of reviving measures. But Molly was slow in coming to; and when at last she stirred a little, and half opened her eyes, still they could get from her neither word nor sign. It seemed as if the fright had frozen her very life. There was nothing to do but to lay her gently down in her old place on the couch, and to sit by her there in the darkened room, and watch. They could hear Walter Limp stirring round the outside of the house, and did not dare open a window nor a door; so Mrs. Bingham lighted her lamp, and the three sat there in deep stillness, broken only by the distant oaths beyond the window, and the long-drawn sobs that came yet, now and then, from the very heart of Jemmy Lucas.

"If the doctor was only here," said Mrs. Bingham, at last; "maybe he could do something."

"I's fetch him," cried Jemmy Lucas, starting up, and rubbing his eyes very hard to clear their sight; "I'll run every step o' the way."

"You, you midget!" said Mrs. Graves kindly; "why that man would eat you up before you'd gone ten steps."

"He'll find I ain't 'xactly a spring chicken, ef he tries it," said Jemmy Lucas, stoutly; "I's go ma'am."

"No, no, you sha'n't go," said Mrs. Graves; "you must stay here and watch Molly; I'll go myself. Let me out on this side, while he's on the other — that's all."

She was ready in a minute, and watching her chance, Mrs. Bingham opened the front door softly, and again closed and locked it. The light was fading a little, with lingering sunbeams still, but with creeping shadows that said it would be dark very soon; and Mrs. Graves went off at her utmost speed. First, for Molly's sake; but then, an angry, half tipsy man is not a pleasant enemy to leave in the rear, and Mrs. Graves sped over the ground at a great rate. Nor without cause, for Walter Limp's watchful ears had caught the sound of the closing door, and he at once gave chase, firing a snow-ball now and then, as he ran, by way of summons. But Mrs. Graves had the start, and was all herself, while her pursuer went lumbering along, with here and there a heavy tumble. Still it was a long way to the village street, and the brave little woman remembered with a shiver two or three turns in the road, where a skillful shoot out might head her off. She fancied, too, that the last snow-ball had come nearer than usual, — and — O, were those her own home sleigh-bells jingling up to meet her?

Sure enough, there came Farmer Graves dashing along in his little cutter, most utterly and totally as-

tonished to see his wife, running at that pace along the road.

"Why, 'Lizy!" he said, "why, 'Lizy —"

"O, Ahab, drive fast," cried his wife, tumbling herself into the sleigh, she didn't know how. "I want the doctor — and he's after me!" and Mrs. Graves broke down in a genuine fit of hysterics.

"Well, I vow, if I know which way to drive!" said the astonished farmer, giving his horse, however, a stroke, which — in the mystified state of Mr. Graves's mind — was probably meant for the absent doctor.

"Yes — that's it," said Mrs. Graves, catching her voice for a minute; "and O, Ahab, I do believe I pushed him out of the window!"

"Reckon you don't want me to go and pick him up," said Mr. Graves, grimly. And then, as in broken words his wife explained, the farmer chuckled and scolded by turns.

"There ain't a doubt on my mind but what that 'ere crow's nest 'll be the death o' me, yet," he said. "Well done, 'Lizy! but don't you never have the first thing to do with none o' 'em again."

He drove on, however, at a great pace, to the doctor's, and then equally fast with him to Mrs. Bingham's far-away little home. But he would not go in.

They threw open the window of the little sitting-room, and the last, long sunset rays streamed in, and lay softly upon the child's white face, sealing it with the King's own signet of peace. But the old doctor shook his head as he looked.

"Better so," he said, kindly, laying down the wasted hand, which he had taken in his own. "There's no spring-time here for such little seedlings. She's winter-killed."

A great cry broke from the lips of Jemmy Lucas, looking in terror from the old doctor to that other face so bright and still. Mrs. Graves stooped down, and put her arms about him, weeping.

"Don't, Jemmy," she whispered; "Hush, dear, she's there!"

"And other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that sprang up and increased; and brought forth, some thirty, and some sixty, and some an hundred-fold."

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.

FRIDAY — THIRD DAY — AFTERNOON.

At 2 o'clock the memorial services of Rev. Bros. H. H. Smith, R. Parsons and F. Gavitt, were held. Rev. W. Livesey, F. Upham, J. B. Husted, W. V. Morrison, and J. Mather, participated in the services.

"Our army of the living God,
To his command we bow;
Part of his host have crossed the flood,
And part are crossing now."

Reference was also had in the remarks made to Rev. J. N. Collier, formerly of this Conference, who was suddenly killed by an accident on the railroad, recently. Rev. B. M. Walker, of Quarryville, Conn., is reported as being very low, and prayer was offered in his behalf. The workmen fall, but the work goes on.

At the close of this service, Mrs. Willing again addressed a large and appreciative audience in behalf of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. It is sufficient to say that her appeals have touched not only the hearts of the Methodist people, but other denominations have shown their appreciation by inviting her to address the ladies of their churches in parlor gatherings, and in public services.

An auxiliary to the Woman's Missionary Society was formed at this meeting.

EVENING.

The Conference Missionary Sermon was preached in the evening by Rev. D. P. Leavitt of New Bedford. Text, Mark xvi. 15: "Preach the Gospel to every creature."

SATURDAY — FOURTH DAY — MORNING.

Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. J. Hanson.

E. McChesney was elected to Elder's orders, also T. M. House, H. H. Arnold, and S. T. Birmingham.

J. W. Price, local preacher, was elected to Deacon's orders. Samuel E. Evans, a regularly ordained minister in the Congregational Church, and Wm. D. Heath, an ordained Elder in the Evangelical Church at Attleboro', Mass., were received into full membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Wm. H. Cummings was discontinued. At this stage of the proceedings, Rev. Wm. Harris, D. D., Secretary of the Missionary Society, addressed the Conference. He spoke of the fact that for the first time in the history of this Society, financial disaster stares us in the face, and explained the reason, and appealed to the Conference to raise the amount apportioned to relieve the embarrassment. He was listened to with close attention. The special case is before the Missionary Committee.

S. Fox, E. H. Hatfield, E. D. Davis, and Wm. Livesey, were appointed a Committee on a Conference Life Insurance Company.

Committee on Periodicals reported.

Remarks were made by Rev. G. Haven, Editor, and A. S. Weed, Agent of ZION'S HERALD, J. P. Magee, Agent of the Book Concern, and M. J. Talbot, delegate to the Wesleyan Association from this Conference. Rev. D. H. Ela, Principal of the Providence Conference Seminary, addressed the Conference upon the interests of that institution, which he represented as in a flourishing condition. Bro. A. Kingsley was returned supernumerary, at his own request. The session was protracted to 12.45 o'clock, and closed with the benediction by Dr. True.

AFTERNOON.

Rev. Wm. Butler, D. D., Secretary of the American and

Foreign Christian Union, preached a sermon with reference to his mission, from 2 Thes. ii. 4. His discourse was eminently historical. It was listened to by a large audience, which gave the Doctor undivided attention. His cause should command the attention and respect of the Protestant Christian world.

EVENING.

The Anniversary of the Church Extension Society, Rev. V. A. Cooper, President. Rev. N. G. Lipplitt, Local Elder, preacher in charge of the East Main Street Church, conducted the devotional exercises.

The report of the Secretary shows a great increase of interest in this cause among the churches.

The report of the Treasurer was given in detail, and created quite a sensation among those preachers who were more anxious to hear Chaplain McCabe speak and sing than they had been to raise the amount assigned to their churches.

Rev. T. S. Thomas, C. Young and C. C. McCabe, A. M., addressed the meeting. The collections for the year were \$2,300.

SABBATH—FIFTH DAY—MORNING.

Rev. F. Upham, D. D., conducted the service. The Feast began with singing.

"O love divine, how sweet thou art."

Rev. Wm. Livesey addressed the throne of grace. Fifty-four persons bore testimony. We have heard more speak in the same time, but we have never heard so many speak so well. It cannot well be described. Some things in it, will never be forgotten. For instance, dear Bro. Husted, in his sweet voice, standing near the altar, sang alone:—

"I know I am hearing the holy realms,
My home and kindred dear."

And then a little blind boy, who has lately found his Saviour, sang:—

"O how I love Jesus."

It was the extremes of age and childhood, one in Christ Jesus. The white-haired old man, and the flaxen-haired child, both alike heirs in glory.

Ordination of Deacons took place in the Main Street Church. Rev. Wm. Butler, D. D., preached the Ordination Sermon, from Gen. xvii. 1, "I am the Almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect." Subject: "Abraham's Faith."

The following persons were ordained: E. L. Hyde, G. DeB. Stoddard, and J. W. Price.

Ordination of Elders, by invitation, took place at the Second Congregationalist Church, Rev. M. M. G. Dana, pastor.

Rev. G. Haven preached the sermon, text, Matt. xiii. 33. At the close of the sermon, Rev. E. McChesney, Theo. M. House, S. T. Birmingham, M. D., and H. H. Arnold, were invited forward for ordination.

At the imposition of hands, the Bishop said to this vast audience of Congregationalists and Methodists, "We prefer the Episcopal form of ordination as best adapted to our economy, but we admit the validity of Presbyterian ordination, and utterly repudiate the bold dogma of Prelatical succession. We not only do this by profession, but practically. I therefore invite the pastor of this Church to unite with us in the laying on of hands." It was an impressive and beautiful illustration of the catholicity of our Church. Rev. Mr. Dana announced the closing hymn. The Bishop pronounced the benediction.

EVENING.

The Missionary Anniversary was held in the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Wm. Livesey presided. Hymn 986. Prayer by Rev. J. Mather.

The report of the Treasurer shows a falling off in the collections of about \$200. In the report by districts, the Fall River District has raised the largest amount of money. The reason is apparent why the collections of the Providence District have fallen short, when it is known that for the past few years, some of our most wealthy churches have taken the liberty to appropriate their collections to churches in their own vicinity, and as a consequence, some societies that used to give over a thousand dollars now report but a hundred or two.

The first speaker, Rev. D. A. Whedon, D. D., insisted that the Church is not up with the Providential demands God is putting before us, and that the need of the hour is a fresh consecration to the work of subduing this whole world to Christ.

Rev. G. Haven, the next speaker, presented the steady progress of this cause, notwithstanding the apparent decline of enthusiasm, and illustrated by the war of the rebellion, which, although it had its reverses, yet swept on to liberty. He said that our work in the South is the continuation of a battle that has been in progress for forty years. German Protestantism, like the work in the South, is dependent upon the Methodist Episcopal Church for success.

Dr. Butler followed. He spoke at length, describing his voyage to India, the conversion of two men, representing the extremes of society, and many incidents of Oriental life.

The meeting was too long. The preachers went to another church to hear Chaplain McCabe, deserting the missionary meeting.

MONDAY—SIXTH DAY—MORNING.

Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Wm. Livesey, who occupied the chair for an hour, until the coming in of the Bishop.

Jas. Rothwell, Moses Fifield, J. C. Scott, G. M. Carpenter, Jr., and Abner Young, were approved trustees of Providence Conference Seminary. D. A. Whedon, D. D., was elected trustee to the Wesleyan University. The following Committees reported, and their reports were adopted, *i. e.*, Lay Delegation, Tract, Home Evangelization, Memoirs, Education, Preachers' Aid Society, Family Worship, Music, Benevolent Contributions, Temperance, Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid, American and Foreign Christian Union, Sunday-school, Bible Work, Missions, Payment of Expenses of Delegates to General Conference.

The report of the Committee on Life Insurance was in order to be printed. The report of the Committee on Sabbath-breaking was tabled because it laid

Take up the first question. W. J. Smith, A. W. Heath, were returned.

W. B. Heath, were returned.

W. B. Heath, were returned.

from the Protestant Methodist Church. J. W. F. Barnes was made effective. B. C. Phelps was returned supernumerary.

The selection of the seat of the next Conference was referred to the Presiding Elders.

The Chair appointed the Committees of Examination, and Wm. T. Worth to preach the Missionary Sermon.

A vote of thanks to this church, and to the other churches which invited us to hold our sessions with them, to the families that had entertained us, to the postman, and to the various railroads, having made reductions of fare.

The Bishop prayed, the appointments were read, and the thirty-first session of the Providence Conference adjourned, after a session of five days and a half, including the Sabbath.

D. T.

The following is the list of appointments:—

PROVIDENCE DISTRICT—M. J. TALBOT, P. E.

Providence, Chestnut Street, J. E. C. Sawyer, J. W. F. Barnes; Power Street, J. W. Willett; Mathewson Street, E. F. Clark; Broadway, H. D. Robinson; Trinity Church, G. L. Westgate; South Church, S. J. Carroll; Asbury Church, A. N. Bodfish; Warren, H. B. Hibben; Bristol, C. H. Titus; Pawtucket, First Church, S. L. Gracey; Embury Church and Thomson Church, E. D. Hall; Hebronville, W. B. Heath; Attleboro', W. H. Starr; North Rehoboth, F. Ryder; Mansfield and East Mansfield, W. J. Smith; Diamond Hill, F. C. Newell; Woonsocket, W. McKendree Bray; East Blackstone, J. H. Cooley; Millville, S. E. Evans; Pascoag, Mapleville and Glenville, to be supplied by Jabez Pack and E. N. Maynard; East Thompson, supplied by F. D. Goodrich; North Grovesdale, A. A. Presbrey; West Thompson, Samuel Fox; Putnam, J. S. Thomas; East Woodstock, L. D. Bentley; West Woodstock and Mashapaug, supplied by S. V. B. Cross; Eastford, D. C. House; Mystic, John Cooper; Mystic Bridge, W. P. Hyde, J. W. Case; Westerly, E. S. Stanley; Hope Valley, supplied by Stanton Austin; East Greenwich, J. F. Sheffield; Centerville, J. T. Benton; Washington, J. C. Gowan; Phenix, Charles Nason; South Scituate, J. Q. Adams; D. H. Ela, Principal, Conference Seminary; C. M. Alvord, Teacher; H. W. Conant, Agent, Rhode Island Temperance Union.

FALL RIVER DISTRICT—S. C. BROWN, P. E.

Fall River, First Church, A. A. Wright; St. Paul's Church, E. J. Haynes; Brayton Church, supplied by G. H. Lamson; North Church, Philip Crandon; Quarry Street, William Livesey; Westport Point, E. G. Babcock; Little Compton and Tiverton, Walter Ela; Newport, Marlboro' Street, D. P. Leavitt; Thames Street, B. A. Chase; Middletown, supplied by N. W. Chase; Portsmouth, O. H. Fernald; Somerset, J. H. Nutting; South Somerset, C. S. Morse; Dighton, S. O. Benton; North Dighton, E. F. Jones; Taunton, First Church, L. B. Bates; Central Church, A. Anderson; City Mission, G. M. Hamlen; Cohasset, Paul Townsend; North Bridgewater, Centre Church, J. H. James; West Church, S. M. Beale; North Easton, Village Church, G. H. Bates; Washington Street, E. M. Dunham; Stoughton, Z. S. Haynes; East Weymouth, F. J. Wagner; Hingham, M. P. Alderman; North Cohasset and Hull, J. B. Husted; Scituate, G. W. Ballou; Plymouth and Chiltonville, T. M. House; Duxbury, to be supplied; West Duxbury, Charles Hammond; Marshfield, B. K. Bosworth; Hanover, E. L. Hyde; South Abington and East Bridgewater, S. A. Winsor; East Abington, supplied by C. S. Nutter.

Daniel Wise, Editor of *Sunday School Advocate*. David Patten, Professor, Boston Theological Seminary. S. S. Cummings, Missionary Agent of Baldwin Place Home, Boston, and member of North Bridgewater Quarterly Conference.

NEW BEDFORD DISTRICT—W. T. HARLOW, P. E.

New Bedford, County Street, Ensign McChesney; Fourth Street, Frederick Upham; Pleasant Street, J. E. Hawkins; Allen Street, supplied by J. M. Durrell; Edgartown, D. A. Whedon; Vineyard Haven, Philo Hawks; Chilmark, D. J. Griffin; North Shore, Lawton Cady; Falmouth, E. S. Fletcher; East Falmouth, Charles Stokes; Pocasset, supplied by Franklin Sears; West Falmouth, supplied by M. Brown; Fairhaven, supplied by J. Gray; Acushnet, E. A. Lyon; Long Plain, to be supplied; Marion, supplied by J. B. Washburn; Middleboro', S. T. Patterson; South Middleboro', B. L. Sayer; South Carver, supplied by R. H. Dorr; Wareham, supplied by D. M. Rogers; Monument, C. N. Hinckley; Sandwich, A. W. Paige; West Sandwich, H. B. Cady; Barnstable and Yarmouth Port, supplied by V. W. Mattoon; Marston's Mills, supplied by C. E. Walker; South Yarmouth, S. F. Whidden; West Dennis, to be supplied; North Dennis, supplied by J. W. Price; Osterville, S. P. Snow; Cotuit Port, supplied by A. B. Wheeler; South Harwich, Joseph Marsh; East Harwich, supplied by J. S. Fish; Chatham, Edward Edson; Orleans, supplied by C. H. Ewer; Eastham, supplied by G. S. Macomber; Wellfleet, A. J. Church; South Truro and Truro, supplied by W. T. Miller; Provincetown, Centre Church, Charles Young; Centenary Church, A. J. Kenyon; Nantucket, G. A. Morse.

J. D. Butler, Chaplain of New Bedford Port Society. G. W. Stearns, Chaplain of New Bedford Alms House. T. B. Gurne transferred to Georgia Conference. J. T. Edwards, transferred to Erie Conference. T. S. Thomas, transferred to Philadelphia Conference. V. A. Cooper, transferred to Philadelphia Conference.

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South Street, A. T. Palmer; Central Church, supplied by W. H. Stetson; North Church, supplied by N. G. Lipplitt; Greenville, A. W. Mills; New London, C. S. Macreading; Niantic, supplied by D. A. Jordan.

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field; North Manchester, G. E. Fuller; South Manchester, H. H. Martin; Barnside, L. W. Blood; Hockanum, William Turkington; Wapping, Mellen Howard; Windsorville, S. B. Chase; Warehouse Point, A. L. Dearing; Thompsonville, John Howson; Hazardville, J. Mather; Somers, O. E. Thayer; Stafford Springs, W. V. Morrison; Staffordville, G. H. Winchester; Willington, supplied by H. Meacham; Tolland and Tolland Depot, Square Pond, supplied by E. Latham and W. Dixon; Gurleyville, supplied by J. O. Dodge; South Coventry, G. De B. Stoddard; A. W. Kingsbury; Canterbury, supplied by J. Phillips; Baltic, J. Lovejoy; Attawaugan, Nelson Goodrich; Danielsonville, S. Leader; Plainfield, L. E. Dunham; Hopeville, supplied by Moses Ransom; Voluntown, supplied by G. D. Boynton; Griswold, supplied by G. R. Bentley.

G. W. Wooding, Chaplain of Connecticut State Prison.

Our Book Table.

SUCCESS AND ITS CONDITIONS, by E. P. Whipple (Osgood & Co.), is the last and best of the collections of Mr. Whipple. His lectures for a score of years are gathered into this volume, those scathing words, which, dropping quietly from his lips, pierce the boss of the largest sham. The strength and swiftness of his stroke are admirably seen in "Grit," "Economy of Inveective," and "Shoddy." His stories are apt and fresh, his portraits sharp and clear. He has the gift of expression in the happiest degree, and knows how to make that most difficult of dishes, an oratorical essay. His portrait of Dickens is very clever; that of Andrew very caustic. It is of especial value to young men. Its motto substantially is, "To thine own self be true." Mr. Whipple sums up his whole career in that idea. From the time when he first took Boston by storm, in his "Macaulay," until now, he has fearlessly spoken his own mind; not always the best mind, yet always his best. He stirs the blood of the brain, and makes it nimble.

HEAVENWARD LED, by Jane R. Somers (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates), describes the lives and loves of two rich sisters, one of whom gets a minister, the other a doctor, and both are so good and so happy!

ONE YEAR, or Story of Three Homes (Boston: H. H. & T. W. Carter), begins in France, goes over to England, comes back to France, gives touches of the Revolution, and subsides, at last, quietly into England.

REGINALD ARCHER (J. R. Osgood & Co.) has two brothers, lovers of one girl; she marries the *roue*, he deserts her, gets into McFarlandism, is shot by a jealous husband, and his wife marries his brother. It ends pleasanter than the McFarland case, though it has two murders, and is equally full of love between wrong parties.

THE BROKEN BUD, or Reminiscences of a Bereaved Mother (Carter Bros.), is a painfully sweet story of a child gone to heaven. Every such bereaved mother will find sad comfort in these pages. Appropriate verses abound.

THE MODEL PRAYER, a Series of Discourses by George C. Baldwin, D. D. Lee & Shepard. Dr. Baldwin discourses well on this rich theme. He analyzes its parts with rich success. Its ineffable fullness, its breadth and depth, length and height, are discerned, not measured, like mountains and oceans. It will be a comfort to many hearts.

INSANITY IN WOMEN, by Dr. Storer. Lee & Shepard. Dr. Storer having done excellent service in smaller works, here discusses an ampler theme, a painful one, but faithfully worked. All inclined to brain or nervous affections, will find advice and education in these learned pages.

WONDERS OF ENGRAVING, by George Duplessis (C. Scribner & Co.), continues this interesting series of Marvels of Nature, Science and Art, with one of the prettiest of the volumes, pictures and stories illustrative of the handsomest of the arts. How to do it, adds to its value. It gives the youth an insight into the engraver's room, and prepares him to appreciate the work, if he does not engage in it.

OVER THE OCEAN, by Curtis Guild. Lee & Shepard. An editor putting his words into a book, is yet a somewhat rare sight. Mr. Guild talked his trip in lively terms through the lively *Commercial Bulletin*. He has put them together, and they are worthy of it. Spicy, minute, versatile, instructive, they are a good preparation for a trip after him. They run from London to Rome, and gather up much gay talk by the way. If it was less winy and beery, it would be more valuable. Its lips smack at the sight of a bottle. The Rhine wines are warmly described. Better compliment the splendid waters of Switzerland and Italy. Read it, if you are thinking of going to Europe, or if you are not.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

VIOLET AND DAISY (Israel F. Warren), MASTER CHARLIE (Alfred Marden), EAGLE CRAG (Carter Bros.), are three children's books of the usual sort, healthful of moral, and not so vigorous in tone as they would be, if they were more truly true.

NANNIE AND I (Alfred Martien), is the story of two Scotch orphan girls, who find that God is the God of the fatherless and motherless. FRANK AUSTIN'S DIAMONDS (Carter & Bros.) tells how a boy struggled with temptations and became an active Christian worker, who, though not a preacher, turned many to righteousness. It is a good story for good boys, and all others, if such there be.

PAMPHLETS.

Mammoth Trees of California, is a pamphlet descriptive of the big trees, and the nature of one of them on exhibition in this city. It is an interesting book, and well worth reading, as the big tree itself is well worth visiting.

New Publications Received.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS	PUBLISHERS	FOR SALE BY
Trade Circular.		
Beecher's Sermons.	Ford & Co.	
The Model Prayer.	Lee & Shepard.	
Harry Lorrequer.	Peterson.	
Sights Afoot.		
Gas Consumers Guide.	Lee & Shepard.	
Descent of Man.	Appleton.	
Oral Training.	A. S. Barnes & Co.	
North American Review.	Osgood & Co.	
Religious Magazine.	L. Bowles & Co.	

BOSTON, APRIL 6, 1871.

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THE SHOT OF SUMNER.

Last Monday week, the most eminent of our Senators, who has been the most eminent from the day he entered the Senate, delivered his oration on the Annexation of San Domingo, three hours long, to the largest audience ever gathered in the Chamber. The same afternoon, over all the country, the speech was printed in full. Probably more persons read it than have read any similar oration for many years; for the arraignment by the greatest of our statesmen, of the greatest of our soldiers, himself the President, has naturally drawn to it the attention of the country in a remarkable degree. The Duel, as Mr. Sumner calls the Franco-German war, is replaced in the American mind by The Duel between himself and his chief.

The shot of Sumner has been given. What execution does it? As the smoke clears from the field, what does it reveal? The Senator resting quietly on his emptied rifle; the President as quietly resting on his, yet unfired. The answering shot comes in a musketry of reply from his Senatorial legion, and from the San Domingo Commission. The verdict of the country is yet to be given.

The words of Mr. Sumner are not, like all his previous utterances, completely acceptable to every just conscience. For once he falls into a mixed state, and truth and error are moulded together into this speech.

First, the truth.

Mr. Sumner tells us that he was engaged in considering whether the proposed annexation would be good for us, and whether it would be good for the Dominicans, when he was aroused by the suspicion that the means adopted to secure a favorable response from the islanders were not just. He turns away from the two real questions, and seeks light on the lesser path. This investigation consumes all this long oration. Not a half column out of the ten is devoted to the real question, the propriety of annexation. It is confined to the mode of its attainment. In this mode, he finds ample play for his great faculty of putting things. Research, quotation, point, solemn invective, are packed into every period. He proves, seemingly unanswerably, that Bac is an adventurer, kept in power by the war vessels of the United States; that more of them have been put in those waters than have been located in the Mediterranean, or any other station; that these have had prompt orders to proceed hither and thither to points on the island, as swiftly as if under battle; that they have threatened the Haytiens with cannon shot, if they dared to interfere with the Dominican Annexationists; that all this was known and approved in the Navy and State departments at Washington, and was endorsed by President Grant. This overriding of an independent State, and employment of our war vessels and war language by the Executive, are each directly contrary to the laws of nations and the Constitution, and therefore President Grant is a usurper, and deserving of impeachment.

All but the last sentence of this summary may be true, and that sentence is omitted from the Senator's last speech. It played a leading part in his first attack; it has disappeared from this Gettysburg of the fight. His tone towards the President was mild and courteous. He concludes his array with an appeal, that clearly shows that he has weighed the temper of the people, and that they will not approve the imputation of bad motives, or usurping designs to the deliverer of their country. They believe him honest, and harmless of any such intent. They believe he meant to keep within his constitutional power, and that all this heavy bill of indictment, if it cannot be explained, can be relieved of its worst features, especially those which seem to charge him with a determination to oppose Congress and the Constitution. Thus was it in the printed speech. The oration had a sentence or two on his being the head of the Ku-Klux, that ought to have been omitted.

It is true that in carrying out his desire to accomplish this annexation, he has sought to support the Government by which it must be done. Cabral has no more real government than Baer. Both are poor, and power-

less to hold the country. The people are tossed from one despot to the other. Provisions for opening up the land can never succeed under such a state of things. The President, with the old democratic, the deep American greed for land, desires its annexation. He seeks to keep one government on its feet long enough to negotiate with it. He believes the country would be far better under our flag than under any other. He believes Cabral and Bazé will harmonize when once the United States gain possession, or their people will, and that they will be contented and prosperous under their new régime.

He even believes that Hayti will also be better off as a member of our Republic, than in its present half-discordant and less than half-developed condition, and that the annexation of Dominica may lead to that of Hayti.

No believing, he acts intentionally inside of the law. He calls the attention of Congress to the subject. He gets a treaty before it. He secures a majority, but not the requisite two thirds. The House approves of it. A commission is appointed, of the highest character, and they approve of it. Nothing here is unconstitutional. It would not be, if, by joint resolution, the State was admitted to our Union. But to overawe it with our war vessels, and to threaten Hayti into silence, are grave errors which ought to be rebuked, and which may postpone the annexation for a season, but cannot ultimately prevent it.

His error.

Mr. Sumner, while quite right in such an exposure, is also greatly in the wrong in pleading for a Black Republic covering the Carribean Islands, and extending its raven wing over Africa. The very talk of such a thing seems abhorrent to such lips. What, Charles Sumner, who abolished the black schools of Boston, the black bondage of America, the black code of custom, and whose coattendant bill with this, and one that he will have connected with the effort to suppress Southern assassinations, is the abolition of the prejudice against blacks in Northern hotels and halls, and Southern cars! Charles Sumner, who has treated with magnificent scorn the pretence that this was a white man's government, he pleading for a Black Republic! He defending Hayti, which allows no white man a right to ownership in her soil! He asking that this counter-prejudice shall be extended over the heart of our continent, and that we shall assist in its strengthening and perpetuation! Gen. Grant may have been guilty of allowing, if not encouraging, invasion of the rights of nations. But Senator Sumner has been guilty of advocating invasions of the idea of the brotherhood of man, out of faithfulness to which all his great fame has grown.

In this we regret to see he has distinguished companionship. Messrs. Phillips and Garrison, *The Anti-Slavery Standard*, and *Independent*, and *Golden Age*, almost every radical abolition leader and journal, have fallen into this error. It is the gravest of blunders. It makes Democrats of the falsest school pat them lovingly on the back. It makes shrewd Southern leaders smile for joy, a Pied Piper's smile of subtlety and confidence. "Art thou become like unto us?" they mockingly say; "thou, who slew us because we favored keeping the 'races' so-called, apart, declared this a white man's government, and urged colonization, but not emancipation?" And they cannot be answered. True, the attempt will be made. It will be said, "This Black Republic is weak, is the only one of its sort in the world, is an experiment, is necessary to the upbuilding of this family of man. The oppression of the whites in our country is not akin to the development of the blacks in Santo Domingo."

These are fallacious reasonings. The man who puts his foot on them, puts it into a bog. They drop him into a bottomless pit. The great American word, Man, can never be solved in society and State by such a process. There must be no Black Republic, or White Republic, or Red Republic, but Man Republic.

Hayti and Dominica ought to be in one government, and that the government of the United States. They will not come together any other way. Mr. Sumner's desire for this nation to harmonize them is not valid, except as each accepts our flag, and becomes an integer of our unit. We need them. Our Gulf States are trying to reduce the black man to vassalage. They will not succeed, though a long and fearful struggle perhaps precedes the victory of human brotherhood. But if Hayti and Santo Domingo enter our Republic, with their black Representatives and Senators, for such they will be, the influence on the whole Gulf will be immediate and immense. The black man of Georgia will stand the stronger for the black Senator of Hayti. The peace and prosperity of all the South will be hastened by this annexation.

Mr. Sumner thinks it will not be speedily occupied, as population moves on in isothermal lines. He did not object to Alaska on that ground. And if this be the law, Africa and Mexico are on its lines, Southern China

and India. Multitudes of our tropical brethren can find a home here under our flag, as like millions of the temperate zones do under their temperature.

Finally, there is a manifest destiny that necessitates annexation. Mr. Sumner, by his plea, absorbed Alaska. Had he assumed the same attitude toward that treaty that he has towards this, it would never have prevailed. He has uttered the grand word, "No European flag on this continent!" He approves the annexation of the Dominion of Canada. An offer of Cuba is coming to us. Why accept these, and refuse our black brethren? It looks like prejudice, though such a demon never possessed that grand soul. Mexico is inevitably ours. We have absorbed her best portions, Texas, New Mexico, and California. We shall the rest. "Our Southern Islands" was the favorite word of the slaveholders. It will be again if they or theirs get the power. We shall have the continent under our flag. We should have it. Every attempt we make, somebody resists. The annexation of Texas was the burden of a Presidential campaign. But it won. So if this goes before the country, it will win. Gen. Grant is right in his aim. Let him beware how he errs in prosecuting it. Trust to fair dealing. Let the State decide for itself. And with Mr. Sumner, we may justly expect "the President to unite in such a measure of peace and good will." May we not also expect Mr. Sumner to unite with him? They agree on the acquisition of Canada. They agree on the suppression of the murderous Ku-Klux. They agree in their anxiety to treat the black precisely as the white. Gen. Grant's fame is as unsullied in this respect as Senator Sumner's. They differ as to whether the annexation of San Domingo, and ultimately of Hayti, will help this result. Let that difference be amicably treated. It will come out all right, and now or soon the result will be attained, and our Republic, neither white nor black, shall enfold all the spacious continent in its ample protection.

A CITY AND A CONFERENCE.

How little we know of our own beauties. Americans had to go abroad to find out how much handsomer were its women than those of Europe. It also found out how much handsomer were its towns. Among the beauties of American towns, Connecticut bears the palm. True, Northampton may surpass any one in Connecticut, and so may Hadley, but she has far more of such loveliness than her eastern neighbors. They seem to spring naturally out of her soil. Softer in climate and earth later in birth, the early villages assume a breadth and comeliness not granted to the Bay. Boston, Charlestown, Salem, were less capaciously laid out than Hartford and New Haven. Cambridge did better, and Dorchester, but most of the Bay towns were far below their juniors of the Second Puritan Commonwealth. Among all these beauties, Norwich claims the palm. She is not without many rivals, but she holds a lofty seat. Rising steeply from a peninsula formed by the Yantic and Shetucket, the wooded bluff still clings to the shore, and rises behind the warehouses of the river, a miniature Quebec, less steep, less high, but more wooded and wild. Three streets go out of this river junction, which, after more or less climbing, broaden a half a mile out, into shaded driveways, with ample sidewalks, and lined with mansions of wealth and taste. Washington Street has a succession of residences, whose back front overlooks the Yantic, while their street lawns roll around them carelessly and enchantingly. Farther up, these three avenues converge in one. Here stands the original homestead of Ik Marvel, a fine place, with steep wood-side behind it, where, as bachelor or Benedict, he could indulge in multitudinous reveries, did he not prefer a larger farm near New Haven. A mile or two on this road brings us to the old town. Arnold's residence is pointed out, a fine place, with a new, spacious house under the sheltering hill. Was not Arnold punished up to his desert? Two maiden cousins of his lived till lately, bearing the curse of his name, and finding, it would seem, no one willing to relieve them of its burden. Shall we treat Lee and Davis thus? Probably not. The tenacity of that feeling shows how deep at the time of his treason were the currents of independence, how perilous our fortunes. He probably under-estimated the feeling, and fancied that his single act would conclude the war of which the people were tired, restore the British supremacy for which they pined, and make him the most popular man in America. He never dreamed of all its vast results. How it would instantly strengthen the power of Washington, a power never again to be questioned or resisted, and would as completely hurl him to the bottomless pit of infamy.

Yet his deed was needed. Such acts of error seem to be the blow that crystallizes the prepared mass, and yet he has no honor, but only the greater disgrace for the blow. Judas causes the glorification of Christ, and his own uttermost ruin. Had our fortunes fallen as low, and one fancied that he could by a single surrender given

the rebels the victory, he would have ensured our victory, and sunken himself below Arnold in infamy. No such chance or man appeared, and hence no such name will mark the present annals. Davis and Lee will stand on another level, open foes, fair foes in a foul cause, unsuccessful usurpers, rather than low-minded traitors.

Not far from Arnold's home, close to the narrow street, is the broad, low farm-house, brown-painted and neat, where Lydia Huntley found her childhood's home, and whence she went to Mr. Sigourney's house and name. For years she held the preëminence as the Woman Singer of America, and has yet the right of primogeniture. Across the way rises from the hillside the spacious farm-house of the Stedmans, who have contributed no mean part to this generation as a companion to Mrs. Sigourney.

Winding round a half a mile, by stately old houses, sitting under statelier old trees, with what are locally considered stateliest families, the Common is reached, whence Gen. Arnold and his troops marched to Boston and Bunker Hill. How popular the officer was then. How proud his neighbors were of him. How many would rise up now and claim his blood, had not West Point followed Quebec.

The old town sleeps like a grave-yard. Here is a revolutionary shop, with its shutters up. A short ride brings us to Bean Hill and Methodism. A little out one side, then, and not quite in the centre yet, the spot is shown where John Brodhead preaching, and two women leaving enraged, he prayed for convicting power to descend upon them. They fell prostrate, and were converted. Such effectual calls ought to make the Methodists popular in this Calvinistic neighborhood. Perhaps they would have been had they been kept up.

Our church in this city is in a populous rather than a popular state. It has five edifices, when it should not have over four or three. Its two churches at the landing should become one, and a suitable edifice, up with the times and the city, should be erected. We have lost many fine people because of this hesitation. May it soon be speedily cured, and the absentees return and help cure it.

The city, too, should begin to change its hilltops to parks. No place affords better facilities for such beauties. Take these rough, ragged rocks and woods, make them neat, grassy, cleanly, and they will soon find their lawns supplanted in beauty by these wildwood forests, with birds, and deer, and paths, and delights in every part of their rich domain. No city has greater capacity or taste for improvement. Let it put its culture to this service.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.

The Conference grows yearly in numbers and character. The churches are becoming satisfied with the home talent, and the home talent is inclined to stay at home. The laymen are getting rich without ceasing to be liberal. New churches are arising, and the work is deepening and widening. The fathers of the Conference miss one good, gray head, in the ever ready and ever bright S. W. C.; but the Nestor, Dr. Upham's strength and wit, are still unabated, and Bro. Livesey, though one among the threescore and ten, or close upon it, is full of youthful vigor. Father Bentley, eighty-five years old, a member of the Church for seventy-one years, ordained by Bishop McKendree, takes one back to the primitive times, while his faith, so clear and strong, takes one forward to the heavenly eternities. The men of to-day, Bates, Brown, Talbot, Harlow, Brewster, Ela, and others of like nature not a few; the men of to-morrow, Leavitt, McKinstry, James, Sawyer, Gracey, Clark, Haynes, Wright, and a multitude of such who already catch its beams, and are changing it into to-day; this three-fold cord makes the Conference one and indissoluble, growing more and more unto the perfect day. May Conference and city continue to progress, and each in its place and work hasten the bringing on of the millennial day, when every town shall be as handsome as Norwich, and every Church as excellent as that of the Providence Conference.

CAMP-MEETING AT SALT LAKE CITY.

Correspondence.

Providence permitting, some time about the middle of June, a camp-meeting, under the direction of Rev. J. S. Inskip, of Baltimore, and assisted by Rev. Bro. Boole, of New York, and Rev. Bro. McDonald, of Brooklyn, and others, will be held in the large tent of the National Camp-meeting Association (accommodating about 3,000 people), in Salt Lake City, continuing about two weeks. We design that the tent shall be pitched at some central point in the city. At the time of the meeting, without doubt, this city will be one of the most complete cosmopolitan centres on the continent. The Mormons themselves are from all parts of the United States and Europe. Strangers, tourists, visitors will be found here from all parts of the world. The great moving excitement now existing, and constantly increasing, will

make this city the great moving centre of the West at that time, and crowd our streets with thousands, if not tens of thousands, representatives from Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado—in short, from every State and territory of our nation. The attendance at the meeting will undoubtedly be very large. All classes to whom I speak of the meeting, hail it with much expectation. Thousands who have been long residents here, were trained under the influence of Methodist institutions. We believe the meeting, also, will be orderly and undisturbed. There is, however, a lamentable spiritual desolation here from an almost utter lack of positive spiritual power. Here is the crisis with us. We shall have order, and shall have the multitude; but if the baptism of the Holy Ghost is not general, or powerful, the meeting will be a failure. The people are expecting much of us, as they think of Methodist meetings in other times and places. If our meeting is a success, there will be need of much prayer on the part of our brethren and sisters far away. Will you not remember us, my brother and sister? We should be glad to have, also, as large an attendance of our people as may be from abroad. We will try and secure "excursion rates" on the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific. More particular notice as to time, fare, etc., will be given in due time.

G. M. PEIRCE.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 13, 1871.

BOSTON CITY MISSIONS.—We regret that we cannot do more than cull a few facts from the very interesting report of Rev. J. A. Ames, presented at the recent Annual Meeting in Bromfield Street Church. The Society has four flourishing missions at the south end of the city, and a Sunday-school on Revere Street, under its charge. The Windsor Street school shows a decrease of 41 on last year, the present number being now 165. This decrease is occasioned by the Ruggles Street school (Congregationalist) having an afternoon session, a large number of the children who used to attend the Windsor Street Chapel, belonging really to Ruggles Street. The financial condition of the school is healthy, and the spiritual interests of the mission were never more promising. Mr. Thomas Prince has accepted the office of Superintendent for another year. The Hampden Street Mission is gaining ground under the charge of Mr. George Collyer, who reports in the school 7 teachers, 70 scholars, and an average attendance of 51. Dr. Chenery has done good service in this mission by his addresses and sermons to the children, whom he succeeds in deeply and profitably interesting. The Washington Village Mission, since occupying the new hall, has progressed finely. Mr. James Morse, the Superintendent, reports the whole number of pupils 175, and the school in a very prosperous condition. The Harrison Square Mission School, under the care of Mr. C. H. Daniels, is doing well; the register shows 70 names, with an average attendance of 51. The Sunday evening services are well attended by a very intelligent class of hearers, very few of whom are Methodists, but who gladly hear the Word. Here, as well as Washington Village, a chapel is needed, the halls now occupied by both missions being used for dances and other secular purposes. Mr. Dyer, of the Revere Street Sunday-school, reports 80 scholars and 10 teachers. It is in a flourishing condition, and the future prospects are bright. The Missionary's own report is as follows: Number of families visited, 1,954; pages of tracts given, 7,180; persons induced to attend church, 45; gathered into the Sunday-schools, 137; persons converted, 13; families afforded aid, 27; garments given to the poor, 200. "These figures," as Bro. Ames well remarks, "are but the dry bones in the valley of vision. They become clothed with flesh only as we look in upon the incidents of thrilling interest that cluster around them."

The Wesleyan Praying Band of Springfield and vicinity have issued a circular containing their names, objects, and advice to pastors. L. H. Taylor is President; H. W. Hallett, Secretary and Treasurer; J. F. Briery, Leader, and H. M. Hutchinson, Assistant Leader. They assist in revival work, charge only expenses, spend usually with the Church they visit, the Sabbath and previous Saturday evening, devote part of the day to the children. It gives advice to the pastors. It is good to see laymen instructing the ministers in these things. It is like Priscilla and Aquila (the women first in the Apostles' time, it will be noticed), who took the great and famous preacher, Apollos, apart from the congregation, and instructed him in the "way of the Lord more perfectly." How sensible these words, even to the closing sentence. If the Priscillas had been associated with them, they could have hardly spoken better:—

Hints to Pastors Desiring the Services of the Praying Band.—Hold special meetings for several weeks before the Band come to help you. If stumbling-blocks exist, endeavor to have them removed, and peace and harmony

restored between brethren. Seek for the baptism of the Holy Ghost, and consecration to the great work of saving souls; then the Church will be prepared to care for souls when they are converted, will cooperate with the Band, and when they are gone will not relax their efforts, and there will be no reaction. The Band will aid, but cannot do the work of the churches. About twelve members go out at one time to hold services. In distributing them (two by two) to places of entertainment, have reference to families where special work may be desirable.

Sinner, where is your hope? Is it in Christ? Have you a home in heaven? Do you feel that you are saved, just this moment, from your sins by faith in the Saviour? Or are you hopeless? When your thoughts explore the capacities of your soul, and the promise of a future life, do you say, sadly, "I have no pleasure in these things. I am in sin, and lost from God." Don't despair. If you are a great sinner, Christ is a great Saviour. "Mighty to save!"—think of it. And He waits to whisper in your inmost life, "Pardon." Trust him. Have you ever ventured to ask him to forgive your sins, and set you free? If not, begin now, this very hour—yes, this moment. Try to pray. Try to believe. Say,

"I'll go to Jesus, though my sins
Like mountains round me close."

He will hear that prayer. He can't turn you away. Ah, yes, fellow-sinner, hear his blessed words, which are a balm for your wounded soul. "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

"IS THIS ALL?" was the question of a man of wealth and honors, when he came down to the valley and the shadow of death, as he looked upon the summing up of his life. And what was it? A few smiles and many tears; a few joys, followed by more grief; a little success—more frequent failure; hearts and homes, with dear ones to love—white faces, wakeful nights, fearful suspense, an agony beyond the telling, the silence of death, a deserted home, a new-made grave. Honors, wealth, sickness, and now the last dread hour, which none was to escape—and is this all? Yes, all there is of light, hope, joy and love, unless the years of life have been used to build a new home for the soul. If so, one may look back upon the rocky way in which he has walked, and undaunted look upon the suffering of the past, and exultingly ask, "Is this all?" All there is of burden-carrying, of grief and remorse, of weariness and tears, of sin and failure? Yes, all, and now on the wings of joy, the new home and the better life, with songs and everlasting joy.

Two daughters of Methodist ministers contributed to late numbers severally, of *Scribner's* and the *Old and New*, Miss Addie Trafton, daughter of Rev. Mark Trafton, and Miss Lulu Gray Noble, daughter of Rev. Charles Noble. Miss Trafton writes a story in which, of course, the poor minister wins the prize of a handsome and accomplished girl over a rich man of the world. Some of the situations are unusually striking. Miss Noble's poem on "Lovest Thou Me?" is not as religious as its title would indicate, though these verses are in that vein:—

"The sacredest sweet memory of time,
The risen One who spake beside the sea,
With iteration solemn as the chime
Of the low waves, asking, 'Lovest thou me?'—
'Lovest thou me?'"

"O! not as He, divinely searching down,
A frail heart's fealty to prove and know,
Do I to thee, who art high honor's crown,
Still stand through all my tears, repeating so,—
'Lovest thou me?'"

"But I recall the Name in love complete,
Because its wondrous meanings reach alone
The sense of miracle, and things more sweet
Than mortal thought, wherein I murmur on,—
'Lovest thou me?'"

Both ladies have achieved distinction in letters, and will achieve more, having gifts of a superior grade. Miss Trafton's letters from Europe, in *The Republican*, attracted deserved attention, and Miss Noble's papers on the woman question in *The Nation*, are among the best ever written on that subject, for keenness of thought and force of expression.

A writer inquires if it is lawful for a person divorced for other cause than adultery to marry again while the husband or wife is living. Christ answers that question, Matthew v. 32. He also asks if persons so "married" should be admitted to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Not if that Church abides by the teachings of Christ. As our Discipline has no law on the subject, it may be presumed that the Church is like the New Haven Colony, which adopted the laws of Moses until they had time to get up some better ones of their own. The Church has not yet enacted any of her own, so the law laid down by Christ is yet her statute:—Only proven or confessed adultery is ground for divorce, and only such divorced parties can remarry without sin, or be received into the Church without its complicity with sin.

The Christian Advocate has this wise word to parents, on criticizing their ministers. Remember now you have a new one, or if you have one returned that you did not quite like, and see that ye hurt not the tender grapes:—

"We would by no means have the ministry exempted from just criticism; that is needful and wholesome. But let it be uttered at proper times and places, and in due measure, and if you err at all in the case, let it be on the side of charity. Let it not be the table-talk in Christian homes. Nothing is more certain to prejudice young persons against the ordinances of worship, and against religion itself, than perpetual fault-finding with ministers. Just here may be found, in part at least, the cause of the irreligion and skepticism of many of the grown-up sons and daughters of pious parents."

The Liberal Christian is unduly excited. It lately copied a note from the *HERALD*, on the indebtedness of the Anti-slavery reform to the Church, and denied its truth. We quoted its denial, and gave the proofs of the correctness of our positions. Instead of quoting our proofs, it simply says we quoted as its own words what it never said. We are not aware that this was the case. We wrote them off of its own print. The part misprinted in quotation remarks, is its own in substance. It gets up an entirely unnecessary excitement over what is hardly a blunder, and not the least a misrepresentation. May its "new morality" breed a lovelier spirit.

The Era is mistaken if it supposes Methodists administer infant baptism on "account of the faith of the parents." It is because of the relation of the infant itself to Jesus Christ. That is a "vital relation" which all infants possess, and from which every lost soul wanders like the prodigal from his Father's house. As it confesses that it cannot tell when grace begins in some souls, so we say it cannot tell when grace begins in any soul, for it begins when the soul begins. Hence, infant baptism, Christ nurture, and all the privileges of the Church, at their earliest opportunity.

In spite of the snow-storm, Winthrop Street Church was densely packed all day Sunday. In the forenoon, Bishop Simpson preached in his happiest vein, from the text, "Now we know in part." In the afternoon, Dr. Kynett preached eloquently and forcibly from the text, "Thou art Peter, and on this Rock," etc. Both sermons produced a profound impression on the immense audiences. In the evening, able missionary addresses were made by Revs. Mr. Morris, of Saratoga Street Church, and E. D. Winslow, and Mrs. Willing. Bishop Clarke was too feeble to be present at any of the services.

NOTES.

"The Bishop of London has admitted Miss C. Hart to the office of a deaconess in the Church of England, and has appointed her visitor in the district parish of St. Gabriel, Pimlico."

If the Bishop of London "admits" a woman to the office of deaconess, he must "ordain." If deacon why not elder, if elder why not Bishop of London itself? This seed contains all that fruit, and more; for if the Bishop of London can do it, an American Bishop can. Q. E. D., which means, which is wanted to be demonstrated.

The Art Review has a pretty sketch illustrating an original poem of Brett Harte, with many lively contributions on art. It is a very handsome quarto, and is worthy of large circulation.

The Christian Register is one of the best edited papers. It sparkles with every sort of wit and wisdom but the Gospel sort. How bright it would be if it were really Christian!

The Golden Age is very golden in many of its notes and "motes," which word it has adopted from the *HERALD*. Motes in a sunbeam always look golden. But when it touches religion, and it touches it too often, it proves the maxim true, "All is not gold that glitters."

Excellent preaching characterized the last session of the New England Conference. Rev. Mr. McKeown was eloquent and able, Rev. Mr. Townsend, able and eloquent, and Rev. J. C. Smith, both.

Dr. Dexter, the Editor of *The Congregationalist*, went and heard M. D. Conway, in London, dispatch the Pilgrims; and he plays the Mordecai with this Haman, for he dispatches Mr. Conway. He shows him full of blunders of fact, as he is of principle. He will have to keep Orthodox Yankees out of his house if he wants believers as well as hearers.

The Traveller of last Saturday says, that April Fool's day is reported to have come from Noah's blunder in sending the dove from the ark, and refers to Genesis viii. 23, as a proof of this doctrine. The proof is quite satisfactory.

A Methodist girl and a Congregationalist were debating as to the merits of their respective pastors. The latter was named Mills, and the former clinched the dispute by declaring, your's can't be worth much, for it takes ten Mills to make one cent.

Endless Punishment, Scripturally and Historically Considered, by Rev. Wm. McDonald (Carlton and Lananah), is a brief tract on the saddest of themes. It shows how Scripture and the fathers agree in their testimony, and that all the talk of our Universalist friends about Tertullian being its first proclaimer, is one of those foolish dreams with which so many try to delude themselves. Nothing is more solid in Scripture and the Church than this doctrine of God and His Christ. The tract will do great good if it is widely diffused.

In setting up the quotations from President Stearns' address last week, several funny mistakes occurred. Speaking of language, he said: "In man it is the self-revealing mirror of his own consciousness," and not "union" as printed. But the closing prayer was the worst off. "As to Amherst College, if the moral and the Christian should ever desert it," was made to read, "If the world and the Church should each desert it," a desertion that is not very likely to happen.

Preachers who change their residence, will please send us their present P. O. address, as soon as convenient. It will be impossible to address all their papers correctly without such information, as the names of places that appear in the appointments may differ very much from their post-office address.

PERSONAL.

Rev. T. B. Smith received \$200 from the Malden Church, where he has served very acceptably for three years.

Rev. H. W. Warren received \$200, and a silver service from Trinity Church, Charlestown, as a parting gift. He deserved it.

Rev. J. L. Hanaford has been attacked with brain disease. He is better, and hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery. May it so be.

Hon. G. W. Frost, of Omaha City, lately visited Boston. He has many friends here, who are glad to learn of his success there.

Rev. J. O. Peck, of Springfield, has gone on a visit to Omaha. If he speaks there, he will carry that Eastern city by storm after his usual successful fashion.

Bishop Morris writes to *The Western*, that he has been relieved of the singular affection of the tongue and eye, by the skill of S. L. Yourtee, M. D.

Rev. L. T. Townsend's discourse before the Conference is to be published. It deserves it. Every minister, and every one expecting to become a minister, should read it, and inwardly digest it.

Dr. Tourjee is visiting the South under the direction of the American Missionary Association. He will make the brown eyes and brown faces snap with delight at his enthusiastic culture.

Professor E. E. Edwards, assistant editor of *The Central Christian Advocate*, has been elected to the Chair of Natural Science and English Literature in McKendree College, Ill.

Rev. J. D. Brown, of the India Conference, on account of illness in his family, has been transferred by Bishop Japes to the Central Pennsylvania Conference, and stationed at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Carlisle, Penn.

Rev. Dr. Bellows is editor-in-chief of *The Liberal Christian*. He is an able speaker, and interesting writer, though the heretical Clarke, of *The Golden Age*, of far less repute in the pulpit, is of more skill as an editor. He made that paper burn, though with false lights. May Dr. Bellows make it shine with the true light, Christ crucified, the Saviour of those that believe.

Charlie, youngest son of Rev. C. R. Homan, of New Hampshire Conference, was crushed under the cars at Lake Village, Feb. 21. He lived six hours in great apparent suffering, though the surgeon assured us that he was utterly unconscious. The *Lake Village Times*, in its notice of his death, describes him as a lad of more than ordinary intelligence.

Rev. J. E. Fulford, of Jenkins' Mills, Nebraska, has been suffering from sickness for some months. He is now, however, convalescent, and expects to have charge of Fairburg and Jenkins' Mills, two towns, ten miles apart. Bro. Fulford writes, to say that he believes *ZION'S HERALD* to be the best religious paper published in the world.

The appointment of Col. R. G. Usher as Marshal of Massachusetts is wisely made. Col. Usher was one of the first men in the war, and one of the last to leave

it. He went with the celebrated Eighth Massachusetts as paymaster. He was one of its inspiring and guiding officers, exceedingly popular with staff and men. He served on that responsible post under the Government, paying great sums to the troops at a moderate salary, and sharing with them the toils and perils of the whole war. Since his return he has been Mayor of Lynn, and member of the Governor's Council, which office he now holds. He will be very popular in his new office.

Hon. Lee Claflin did not make a late will, his sickness not seeming to be of a fatal nature until it was too late. Several of the bequests had already been paid. Those yet unpaid are \$200 per year for the first five years after his decease to the Stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the support of the ministry; \$150 to be paid to the same annually for the second five years after his decease. The same amount, and in substantially the same manner, is to be paid to the New England Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Aid Society. To the Methodist Episcopal General Missionary Society the sum of \$200 is to be paid annually for ten years after his decease; \$100 is donated to the American Mission Society, paid annually for the same period as stated above. A like sum, and in a similar manner, is to be paid the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The sum of \$10,000 is bequeathed to the Methodist Episcopal Biblical Institute, Boston, and \$300 to be paid annually for the first ten years after the death, and \$200 for the second ten years are given to the indigent students of the Methodist Episcopal Biblical Institute. This will amount to about \$25,000. The balance of his property, except perhaps as much more, is left to his son, Governor Claflin. It is supposed to be about \$150,000. As they were engaged together for many years in every sort of charity, he, though dead, will doubtless continue to speak through his eminent son in the same liberal tones which have cheered so many hearts, and done so much for Christ.

NEWS NOTES.—In the United States Senate, the past week, the discussions were principally upon the Ku-Klux outrages. Gen. Butler made his appearance in the Senate during the speech of Senator Davis, of Kentucky, and so stared at the latter as to disconcert him, whereupon an altercation ensued, in which epithets were used, more forcible than polite.—The Joint High Commission are doing their work quietly and well, much to the annoyance of "interviewers" and "demagogues."—The New Dominion House of Commons has passed the Government Bill for the admission of British Columbia, and for a Pacific Railroad.—Paris is still in a very unsettled state. The Germans will at once reoccupy, in case the Thiers government proves unable to subdue the insurgents.—The Queen of Sweden died on the 30th ult.

The Home Savings Bank in the Masonic Temple, corner of Tremont and Boylston Street, has met with success entirely unprecedented in the history of savings banks. The amount of its deposits are two million seven hundred thousand dollars. A division at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, was added to the principal of all the depositors April 1st, who had in the bank three dollars and over on the first day of March. The managers of this institution are men of energy and ability, and see no reason why it will not be one of our largest and best savings banks in this vicinity. The amount of deposits the past year is proof that it has the full confidence of the people.

UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY.—This Company, we observe, continues to hold the leading position among American manufacturers.

At the recent Fair of the American Institute, held in this city, where there was great competition in this line, the United States Watches were regarded as greatly superior in every particular to any on exhibition, and received the highest awards bestowed by the Institute.

We gladly notice this fact, for the reason that the merit of these watches has long been apparent to us, and the award referred to is but a just tribute to a well-directed, important, and successful American enterprise. We recently visited their extensive manufactory, two miles west of Jersey City, in company with Mr. Giles, of Giles, Wales & Co., Selling Agents, and were shown through the works, commencing with the engine-room, from which the power is derived for driving many hundred different machines, and the room where the rough metal is forged by heavy machinery, both of which occupy the basement, then to the machine-shop on the first floor. In this room there were some thirty machinists employed in manufacturing machines to be used on the premises in preparing the different parts of the watch, of which there are two hundred and eighty pieces, many of which pass through several different machines before they are perfected and ready to occupy their place, and perform their peculiar functions in the watch.

From the machine-shop we passed from room to room until we reached the fifth or top story, and the room where the pieces are bottled up and labeled and ready to be counted out, like the parts of a Springfield musket, and put together, after which they are set in operation and regulated in the atmosphere of the factory, then subjected to the oven with the temperature of 130 degrees Fahrenheit, and after this to the refrigerator with the temperature of 40 degrees. And, if there is any variance in either of the above tests, they are subjected to an examination to detect the cause of this variance, which science and experience enables the artisan to discover and correct. During the examination of this extensive manufactory, where there were between 400 and 500 hands operating many hundreds of machines. We could but enthusiastically express our wonder and delight at the skill displayed in the getting up of these wonderfully intricate machines, and the facility with which, under the hands of the skilled operator, those complicated double and trebled motioned little wonders would perform the part assigned them, in cutting the thread or slot, or polishing the head of a screw so small as to be scarcely discernible to any but the clearest natural sight, the parts of which, when subjected to a magnifying-glass, were absolutely perfect. We complimented Mr. Giles and his co-operators upon the completeness of these watches and the vast amount of wealth that such enterprises added to the country, and cheerfully express our pleasure and interest in the success of such efforts.—*N. Y. Independent.*

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY—MORNING.

The New England Conference assembled for its seventy-second session, Wednesday, March 29, in Winthrop Street Church, Boston Highlands. The preparatory examination of the classes took place on Tuesday, followed by a reunion prayer-meeting in the evening. A prayer-meeting was held for an hour before the opening of Conference on Wednesday morning, which, though not largely attended, was lively and interesting.

Bishop Clark entered the Conference room soon after nine o'clock, apparently in very feeble health. He immediately began the religious exercises appropriate to opening Conference, by reading the 27th Psalm, and giving out the 707th hymn. After singing, Father Merrill led the devotional exercises by a very appropriate and exultant prayer. The Sacrament was then administered to the ministers and friends present.

After calling the Conference roll, J. M. Manning was again chosen Secretary without opposition, and Bros. Bosworth and Bridge, Assistants.

The reports on Standing Committees, and on the Programme of Services, were submitted and adopted. The usual preliminary business was performed, and several communications and reports presented and referred, the communication from the Mission Rooms being referred to a special Committee.

The Bishop called the eleventh question, and named the Boston District. Rev. W. R. Clark, Presiding Elder, read the report. The names of the effective Elders were called and passed, and Bro. S. Kelley's relation changed to supernumerary.

Rev. D. Sherman, Presiding Elder of Lynn District, made his report. Complaints were made against one of the preachers, when a Committee was ordered to examine the case. S. F. Chase located; W. R. Stone became supernumerary. The characters of the other Elders passed, and their relations were unchanged.

The Conference anniversary of the Sunday-school Union was held in the afternoon, presided over by Rev. F. T. George. By a strange failure, not one of the brethren appointed to speak appeared. Of course, others were called upon. Bros. Peterson, of Leominster, Gill, of Cochrane, and Ames, of Boston, made addresses. The singing of the children was beautiful, and their management by the Superintendent very excellent. The Conference Sermon was delivered in the evening, by Rev. A. McKeown, from 1 Peter, i. 11: "The sufferings of Christ, and the glory that should follow." The discourse was very evangelical, thorough, and, in the latter part, joyous and triumphant.

THURSDAY—SECOND DAY.

The prayer-meeting was led by A. F. Herriek, of Gloucester. A much larger number was present than on the previous day.

W. H. Hatch conducted the devotional services at the opening of Conference. List of absentees called, and many responded.

The characters of the effective Elders passed. I. S. Cushman had died during the year.

A resolution passed, requesting the Bishop to appoint Bro. L. Marcy a Professor in Claflin University, South Carolina.

The reports of L. Crowell, Presiding Elder of the Worcester District, and L. R. Thayer, Presiding Elder of the Springfield District, were highly satisfactory, both spiritually and temporally.

The preachers' characters all passed, and Bro. Bosworth's relation was changed to supernumerary.

The eighth question called, — the supernumerary preachers. As the names of these brethren were called, several addressed the Conference very feelingly and profitably, while letters were read from others unable to be present.

A resolution was offered that Father Merrill be requested to prepare and preach a semi-centennial discourse at the next Annual Conference. Subsequently, a motion to reconsider the resolution was carried, when a resolution was presented, instructing the Committee of Public Worship for the next Conference to arrange for a semi-centennial service, in which, in addition to Father Merrill, Bros. Sargeant, Kelley and Spaulding should take part.

The seventh question — supernumerary preachers — was called. J. S. Barrows, A. M. Osgood, and W. G. Leonard were made effective. D. E. Chapin was supernumerary. E. J. Moore had withdrawn. Charges were preferred against J. M. Bailey, and a Committee chosen to try him, of which Dr. Porter was appointed Chairman, and J. Scott, Secretary. Subsequently, as Dr. Porter was persuaded to defend the brother on his trial, Dr. Cummings was appointed Chairman.

A resolution was passed, expressing sympathy with several brethren who are sick.

A meeting of the New England Educational Society was held in the afternoon. Dr. B. K. Peirce, of New York, presided. Addresses were delivered by Twombly, of Charlestown, Whitaker, of Westfield, Knowles, of Chelsea, and Warren, of Boston. The attendance was large, and the meeting very interesting.

In the evening, a sermon on Ministerial Education was preached by Prof. L. T. Townsend, of Boston, from Luke xxii. 35, 36. We will not attempt an analysis of this very able discourse. The large house was crowded, and for an hour and a half the preacher held the audience in close attention. Several times he was applauded during the delivery of the discourse. It was a rich treat to all who heard it.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY.

After the usual prayer-meeting, Conference opened at 9 o'clock with devotional exercises by M. Trafton.

Bishop Simpson came in during the opening services. Minutes of yesterday approved. The names of the Deacons were called, and their characters passed.

The Committee appointed on Wednesday to examine the charges presented against a brother on the Lynn District, reported that there was no ground whatever for such charges. Some discussion took place, but the Conference adopted the report, and on motion, instructed the Secretary to expunge all record of the charges from the Minutes.

Several brethren were introduced, among them Dr. Harris, Assistant Mission Secretary, who made one of his stirring speeches on the condition of the Missionary Society.

Dr. Warren presented the report of the Boston Theological Seminary, and J. H. Twombly the report of the Educational

Society, both of which were referred to the appropriate committee.

The officers of Conference Societies were chosen, and the Trustees' report presented and accepted.

The characters of those who remain on trial were passed.

An invitation to hold the next session of the Conference at Trinity Church, Worcester, was accepted.

In the afternoon a Temperance Meeting was held, presided over by W. F. Mallaleu. D. C. Knowles made a long and strong address to the satisfaction of the large audience present.

Bro. J. C. Smith, of Lynn, preached the Conference Missionary Sermon in the evening. It was a broad and profound discussion of the superiority of Christianity over every other of the prominent religions of the world.

During one of the discussions to-day, the following question was put to Bishop Simpson, who was presiding:

"Is it necessary in trials of members in our Church that the testimony of each witness should be read to him, and his affirmation to its correctness obtained?"

"The Bishop announced his answer as follows: 'There is no law requiring it, but as a prudential measure it is very desirable.'"

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

Bishop Simpson in the chair. Introductory exercises by Bro. Judd. Minutes of yesterday approved.

On the third question being asked, five young brethren were called forward to be addressed by the Bishop: A. Noon, S. Noon, Howard, Chandlin, and Lord.

The Bishop was peculiarly happy in his address. It was the longest we ever heard, but was not exhaustive of patience in the slightest degree. The brethren were admitted without objection, and W. C. Sawyer was continued on trial.

Seven local preachers were elected to Deacons' orders: G. Beckman, A. W. Weeks, W. H. Cooke, S. McLaughlin, J. M. Avann, J. W. Fenn, W. S. Jagger.

On motion, Mrs. Willing, Secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, was introduced, and requested to address the Conference.

Dr. W. R. Clark introduced resolutions prepared by the Boston Preachers' Meeting, having reference to the Society. Mrs. Willing gave a very fine and beautiful address.

At the close of the address, Dr. Clark moved that Mrs. Bowker, President of the Congregational Woman's Missionary Society, be introduced, and invited to address the Conference. Mrs. Bowker was introduced, but declined speaking.

Dr. Butler presented the report of the Committee on Romanism, with accompanying resolutions. Adopted, and ordered that a copy of the report be presented to ZION'S HERALD, and also to *The Christian Advocate and Journal* for publication.

A paper respecting the mode of raising money to meet the expenses of the next General Conference, was presented, and referred to a special Committee, consisting of G. Haven, A. D. Sargeant, and I. G. Bidwell.

The report and exhibit of the Book Room were presented, and referred.

Dr. Butler briefly addressed the Conference respecting his own work as agent of the Christian Union.

A meeting of the Freedman's Aid Society was held in the afternoon. Bro. Mars presided, and addresses were made by Bros. Bidwell and Noyes, and by Dr. Kynett. The large audience seemed well pleased with the proceedings.

The Anniversary of the Church Extension Society was held in the evening, A. D. Sargeant presiding. Addresses were made by Dr. Kynett, and Bro. McKeown, after which a collection was taken.

FIFTH DAY—SUNDAY.

The very favorable weather we have had since Conference began, was changed this morning for a northeast snow-storm. The love-feast presided over by Bro. R. W. Allen was rather thinly attended at the commencement, but increased much in numbers before the close. The testimonies evinced a deeper and more subdued tone of piety than we ever heard before.

Bishop Simpson preached in the forenoon from 1 Cor., xlii. 12. A brother said at the close: "The Bishop combines greatness and simplicity so much that I don't know whether he is the greatest or the most simple preacher I ever heard."

Eight young men were ordained as Deacons.

Dr. Kynett preached in the afternoon on the Characteristics and Permanence of the Christian Church, from Matt. xvi. 18, after which two brethren were ordained as Elders.

The large house was crowded at the missionary meeting in the evening. Bro. Sherman presided. Dr. Butler led the devotions in a very comprehensive missionary prayer, and Sister Willing, with Bros. Morris and Winslow, held the attention of the audience till the close. The meeting was better than our Conference missionary meetings generally are.

The Methodist Church.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BROMFIELD STREET CHURCH.—The quarterly session and concert of the Bromfield Street Sunday School, Mr. S. O. Currier, Superintendent, was held on the 26th ult., and was an occasion of much interest. The quarterly report of the Secretary showed an increase of twenty-scholars during the quarter, with a total of three hundred and sixty-seven. The classes had been interested, and in some of the classes of older scholars there was a deep religious feeling. There had been four conversions from the school during the quarter, and no deaths. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand January 1, of \$130.15; collections during the quarter, \$94.60; total, \$224.75. Paid out to the Missionary Society, \$120.58; Treasurer of the clothing Society, \$19; expenses of school, \$71; total, \$210.58. The debt of the school had been reduced \$40, leaving the balance of indebtedness \$53.15.

ASSABET.—Two years ago the Society in this place had no church of their own, but through the labors of Rev. L. P. Frost, backed by zealous and devoted members, they now have a house, and are ministered unto by Bro. Johnson, of Webster, who is doing much good, especially among the young. God has been with them, and many souls have found peace in believing. On the 26th ult., Bro. Frost baptized twenty. There has been a steady increase for the last two years, and the work goes on.

NEWBURYPORT.—Purchase Street Church, Newburyport, Rev. W. B. Toulmin, pastor, having undergone extensive repairs, alterations, and beautifications, was dedicated on the 23d ult. The sermon was preached by I. G. Bidwell, on the prophecy of sinners concerning the Child Jesus, and the dedicatory exercises were participated in by Rev. Pliny Wood, R. C. Parsons, O. S. Butler, M. E. Wright, Godfrey, and Durfee. The interior of the edifice is exceedingly tasteful and convenient. The organ was remodeled by Mr. O. B. Brown, of Malden, the ladies did the upholstering, and a Bible and hymn-book were presented by Mrs. M. B. Jackman and Mrs. Stephen Peabody. There is a debt of \$1,800 still remaining, which is to be paid off the coming year. The spiritual interests of the church are satisfactory.

A good work of grace is in progress in Washington Street Church, Rev. Mr. Parsons, pastor. Twenty-four have recently been converted, and as many joined the church. Methodism was never more flourishing in this ancient city. May God continue his blessing.

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS.—In the two years just closing, this Society has gained fifty per cent. in membership, and completed its house of worship. A good interest is maintained among the German population, and a class will very soon be established. A class has also been started in South Hadley, the seat of the Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, and the prospect for the success of Methodism in that village is flattering.

GRANITEVILLE.—The beautiful new church erected by the Methodist Episcopal Society in Graniteville (a description of which, with a cut, may be found in the HERALD of the 28th of April last), was dedicated on the afternoon of the 22d ult. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Buckley, of Stamford, Conn., from Psalms xxvii. 4. Rev. G. H. Chadbourne, F. Woods, and D. C. Knowles, of Lowell, and D. C. Babcock, of Nashua, took part in the exercises. In the evening, the church was packed to hear Dr. Tourjée's lecture on Church Music, and to participate in a praise meeting. Among the most liberal friends of this church enterprise is Mr. Charles G. Sargent, of Graniteville, who, beside \$2,000 to start with, gave the site on which the edifice stands, and also paid for frescoing, carpeting, and church furniture, while his daughter, Miss Hattie, has undertaken to pay for the organ. The subscriptions taken during the day and evening amounted to \$409.17. We congratulate the zealous and indefatigable pastor, Rev. M. H. A. Evans, on the successful completion of this enterprise. The Lord is already pouring out His Spirit on the Church, and a great revival has begun. On the 26th there were fourteen conversions.

SOUTHBRIDGE.—The Southbridge Methodist Episcopal Church edifice was dedicated on the 23d inst. The day was all that we could expect in March, and the house was crowded. All the exercises passed off in excellent order. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. F. Warren, D. D., of the Boston Theological Seminary, from the text was Psalms xxiv. 7, 10. Subject: A "Divine Christ necessary to an Aggressive Church." This admirable sermon will never be forgotten by those who heard it. The church will sent about four hundred; it is one of the most beautiful and best arranged in Worcester District; and our people expect to pay for it without asking for a dollar outside of our own parish. Souls, too, have been converted recently, believers greatly quickened, and the work is going forward gloriously with our people.

BARNSTABLE.—Rev. N. B. Fisk, writes:—

"God is with us saving souls. About four months ago we commenced holding prayer-meetings at Barnstable. The members were so few that they had had no meetings prior; sometimes only two got out to these meetings, yet we were encouraged, and our faith strengthened. March 4, we commenced a series of protracted meetings, holding a prayer-meeting every afternoon, a sermon and prayer-meeting every morning. After a few days the Baptists united with us. Then we alternated, holding the meeting a day and evening in each Church. Bro. Chapman, the Baptist preacher, being an aged man, and unwell, has been with us but a few days, yet his people have worked nobly. Our meetings have been perfectly harmonious; we were working for Christ, not for Church. The members of both churches have been quickened. About twenty have been seeking pardon, some fifteen have received the blessing, and all were earnest workers for Christ. These converts are mostly all young people, children of the leading citizens of the place. Many others are under conviction, and have

promised to commence a new life. Our meetings still continue, and increase in interest; some attended Sunday that have not been to church for twenty years. The Barnstable paper, alluding to our meetings, said the Methodist Episcopal Church had not been so well filled for twenty-five years as on Sunday evening. Bro. J. W. Mattoon, of the Boston Theological Seminary, labored for us nearly two weeks. His labors were blessed to the salvation of many souls. Thanks are due Bro. Geo. Tewksbury, of Hanover Street Church, who has been with us from the first. May God reward him. Bro. Richardson, of the Boston Theological Seminary, preached Sunday afternoon, with great power. The work has just commenced. Brethren, pray for us."

HOLYOKE.—Rev. I. B. Bigelow writes:—

"The Methodist Church in Holyoke was formed in 1853, by Rev. Thomas Marcy. But few churches have contended with so many discouragements. The want of a suitable place of worship has constantly militated against their success, and to undertake to build a church with their financial ability, appeared to the good financier absurd; yet under the direction of Rev. John Peterson, the foundation of a church was laid in 1865, and then the work was suspended for the want of money. In 1868 the work was resumed, and the church completed, and dedicated Feb. 1, 1871. Its length is 82 feet, its width 54. It has no side galleries. The choir gallery is situated in a recess over the front entrance, elevated about four feet from the main floor, protected in front by a heavy and beautiful railing, and is commodious and pleasant. It contains one of the largest of the Cabinet Organs. The pulpit, situated partly within and partly without a recess in the rear, contains three heavy and elegant black walnut chairs, and a black walnut desk. The pews form parallel arcs of circles, having their centre at a point in rear of the desk. This form brings every one of the 114 pews in almost direct front view of the desk. The frescoing is beautiful. The house is well lighted. The cushions and carpets are red, and have an air of cheerfulness and comfort. In the midst of the efforts of the people to build God's house, He has been at work saving souls, so that we enter our new church with an interesting and increasing congregation. The Sabbath-school is one of the best, and there are unmistakable indications of prosperity. The harmony of the Church, and the working force, that is always reliable, connected with the rapid increase of the population, render Holyoke one of the most desirable fields of labor. We have a population of 12,000, and it has doubled in the last five years. This is to be one of the great centres of business in this beautiful valley, and the Methodist Church is to be one of the leading moral forces that is to save the coming thousands."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

LONDONDERY.—Two years ago, Rev. A. A. Cleveland was appointed to Londonderry, where he found a Society without a parsonage, in debt \$500, and the church sadly in need of repairs. The people were soon interested in the improvement of their church property. The brother holding the Society's paper for \$500, made a donation of his notes. A member of the Presbyterian Society in the place contributed \$200, and many others did equally well. A new parsonage was purchased; the church was remodeled; the gallery, pulpit and altar rearranged; the walls frescoed; a carpet, clock, and new stoves were furnished, and the entire appearance of the audience-room improved; and, as is usual, a good revival of religion commenced among the people. The temporal and spiritual works helped each other, and were carried forward together, till to-day Londonderry is a desirable spot for a minister and his family.

NEW YORK.

SARATOGA.—The Methodists are erecting a new and elegant church, to be completed and ready for occupancy next summer. Such an edifice has been needed for many years, the old church not accommodating the membership, to say nothing of the visitors, among whom are a large number of the denomination during the warm weather. The new house of worship will occupy the site of the former, and the lot adjoining; is to be built of brick and granite, and will cost \$55,000. The lot is worth \$20,000 additional. The architects are Boyden & Son, of Worcester, architects of Congress Hall, one of the most perfect structures in America, and the church when finished will rank among the very finest in the Troy Conference.

Dr. Strong's Remedial Institute, the largest and best of the health institutions for which Saratoga is famed, and the temporary home of so many Methodist ministers at different times is being renovated and enlarged greatly. Dr. Strong, sen.,—the institution is carried on by father and son—was at one time a member of the New York Conference, and active in the itinerancy. Failing in health, he was obliged to retire from the ministry, and having made medicine a study previously, he again turned his attention in that direction, and established his Institute here. I am sure he did not miss his calling, for his life has been one perpetual sermon, and he has not only ministered to the physical but to the spiritual wants of the large number of persons who have been under his care. Of late years his son, Dr. S. E. Strong, has been associated with him, and from time to time improvements and additions have been made, till the Institute has reached a mammoth size. A wing containing seventy rooms is now being added.

CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE STATISTICS.—Members, 32,412; increase, 1,678; church edifices, 344; increase, 7; value of church edifices, \$1,993,950; increase, \$14,450. There was a falling off in missionary collections

of \$1,931.25. There is a decrease in the Sunday-school of 116 officers and teachers, and an increase in the scholars of 383. Ten preachers were received on trial; eleven continued on trial; twelve admitted into full connection; five ordained elders; twenty-seven preachers were returned supernumerary and fourteen superannuated.

KENTUCKY.—The statistics are, Members, 18,018; increase, 833; church edifices, 139; increase, 17; value, \$356,630. Officers and teachers in 163 Sunday-schools, 1,187; increase, 75; scholars, 8,258; increase, 862.

ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Conference held its session in St. Louis on March 8-13, Bishop Ames presiding. Twenty-nine preachers were received on trial; nine admitted into full connection; nine ordained deacons; elders, seven; located, three; died, one; supernumerary, four; superannuated, six. Members this year, 17,691; increase, 603; church edifices, 116; increase, 36; officers and teachers in 198 Sunday-schools, 1,622; scholars, 10,368. There is a falling off in the collections.

WEST VIRGINIA.—This Conference held its 24th session in Monroe Church, Parkersburg, on the 9th, Bishop Clark presiding. A large class was admitted on trial. A spirited meeting in the interest of the "Woman's Foreign Missionary Society," was held on Sunday, 12th, at which \$120 were collected. The whole number of members, probationers, and local preachers is 28,332, an increase of 221.

CHARLESTON.

A brother writes: "After a tedious ride of twelve hours through the most God-forsaken country I ever traveled, I reached the city where 'The first gun was fired,' and at the depot was met by that indefatigable worker, Rev. T. W. Lewis, (formerly of the New England Conference), who has been laboring very successfully for the last seven years as Presiding Elder, pastor, and comfort-bearer, organizing into churches and Sabbath-schools throughout his district (mostly of which are Freedmen). Charleston has a population of about 20,000 white and 27,000 colored people.

"Had you attended my evening of song on Saturday night, the holy communion Sunday afternoon, and the service of praise Sunday night, you would hardly know you were in a colored congregation. The large Centenary Church was crowded from top to bottom. I have often at our Conferences heard the good old echoes of demonstration from our holy ministers, but never before, such simple, heartfelt rhapsodies as on these occasions. I got wonderfully blessed trying to sing; they seemed to enjoy it, and there we were feasting, singing and praising God together in such a way that I shall never forget it, whether they do or not.

"Centenary Church is the largest in Charleston, and is crowded at every service to hear Bro. Lewis preach, he also having two other charges, the Wesley and the Bethel, having only two local brethren to assist him.

"I have not seen in all my journeying through the South so promising a field as Bro. Lewis', in Charleston, and what they would have done for a preached Gospel and Church, no one can say, had it not been for Bro. Lewis and Lee Claflin who, I was informed, stood under the burden of buying the church which they did, and is now paid for, supporting itself. I could not help thinking how glorious it would be if more of our rich laymen would select some field of labor, for it can be found 'anywhere'; then buy and cultivate a little vineyard for the Lord by paying back into his treasury a few thousand dollars as a token of gratitude and monument to the glory of God.

"Sunday, A. M., I attended services at Trinity (Methodist Episcopal Church, South), feeling desirous to hear Bishop Wightman, who was to preach a eulogistic sermon on the death of the senior Bishop Andrew. The Church was very tastefully decorated in black and white crape, and on such an important occasion I was surprised to find the church not filled.

"Surrounded as I was with the habiliments of mourning, the languid strains of their music, and the reference by the speaker of the late Bishop having been a slaveholder. I could not help feeling, and almost imagined written, 'Ichabod' on the walls around me; if the ministers of the Southern Church would try and forget the past, and in their conversation and sermons would continue to preach the Gospel, the people would soon forget old dead troubles, and with the march of progress and improvement, would soon become a people whose God is the Lord."

The Christian World.

MISSION FIELD.

"All the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord."—NUM. xiv. 21.

CHINA.—Rev. S. L. Baldwin, one of our missionaries

in China, gives a most interesting account of the conversion of a sorcerer and opium-smoker.

"The Spirit of God arrested him in one of our chapels, and brought him, a humble suppliant at the feet of Jesus. He became truly converted, and we did not hinder him from going down to his own people, and telling them of the great change that had been wrought in him.

"In one place he was stoned; but, instead of being discouraged, he went out into the next village, and commenced preaching there. In one of those villages he was arrested and put in prison, and while the crowd was gathered around to see this man who dared to preach a foreign doctrine, he preached Jesus. He was brought before the magistrate on some charge, and sentenced to receive two thousand lashes. He received that sentence all at one time, the Chinese whip having three hard leather thongs, each stroke of the whip counting three strokes. That man was carried back to Foochow, unable to walk, groaning with intense agony. Our physician there said he never saw such a case of whipping in which such severe bruises were received. Lying in agony, and restless in body, he said, 'O, my soul is in peace! Jesus is with me.' He would say to his unconverted friends, 'O, come to Jesus! he can make your soul peaceful when your body is in pain; he can take you home to heaven when you die, Come to Jesus!' That was his talk while he lay there helpless on his back. As soon as he could walk, he wished to go back to where he had been so cruelly treated, and preach the Gospel there.

"He did not ask for a change of appointment; he did not want a transfer to some more agreeable locality; he was not afraid of Satan or the emissaries of Satan. Right there he preached again the tidings of salvation. Over that district he has been blessed of God, that four hundred souls look to him as the instrument, under God, of their conversion. When he had fully preached the Gospel there he went to another region, and there he is successful in preaching, and in bringing souls to Christ."

The writer adds: "In due time he was received into the Church in full membership, and he is one of our strong and faithful men, as earnest a Christian man as you will find anywhere. If you should ever have a lay delegate from the Conference in China to the General Conference in America, I do not know but that he is as likely to be the man as any other."

INDIA.—The following extract from a communication of Rev. J. M. Thoburn, one of our missionaries in India, respecting the India Conference, and giving the appointments, will be read with interest. The letter was written to our Mission Rooms at New York:—

LUCKNOW, Jan. 18.

The statistics showed a very heartful degree of prosperity during the past year. The number of members reported was 541, and of probationers, 528, making a total of 1,067 communicants, an increase of 296 over last year. The number of Sunday-schools reported was 33, with 1,177 scholars. The number of boys' day-schools was 69, and of girls' schools, 47, with 3,369 boys and 1,074 girls on the rolls.

Encouraged by the support given at home to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Conference ventured to extend our female work at many points. A resolution was passed, inviting the ladies of the Mission to participate in all the discussions of the Conference on subjects pertaining to their work.

A petition was received from Cawnpore, asking the Conference to send a missionary to that city, and pledging one half his support if sent. It was found impossible to send an American missionary, but Cawnpore was placed on the list of Conference appointments, and a good native brother appointed to the place.

Much satisfaction was expressed by all our brethren at the liberal appropriation of the General Committee to our mission for the current year. We have reason to be grateful, and we trust that the Church will have no reason to regret her liberality toward us.

BAREILLY DISTRICT, T. J. Scott, Presiding Elder.

Industrial School and Girls' Orphanage, D. W. Thomas.
Bareilly and Khara Bajera, T. J. Scott.
Shahjehanpore and Boys' Orphanage, T. S. Johnson, P. M. Bux.
Budaon, R. Hoskins.
Hurdul, Sunder Lall.
Pilibheet, to be supplied.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT, J. M. Thoburn, Presiding Elder.

Lucknow, J. H. Messmore, J. W. Waugh, T. Craven.
Lucknow, Native Church, J. T. Janvier.
Seetapore and Luckimpore, S. Knowles.
Bahrie, M. C. Elliott.
Gondah, S. S. Wetherby.
Nawabgunge, Rajab Ali.
Roy Bareilly, J. T. McMahon.
Cawnpore, F. M. Mukerjee.

MORADABAD DISTRICT, H. Mansell, Presiding Elder.

Moradabad and Sambhal, F. M. Wheeler.
Moradabad Schools and Amroha, E. W. Parker, Zahur ul Huq.
Nymee Tal, J. L. Humphrey.
Bijnour, H. Jackson, A. C. Paul.
Gurhwal, H. Mansell, P. T. Wilson.
Superintendent of Press, J. H. Messmore.
Mission Treasurer, D. W. Thomas.
Supernumeraries, C. W. Judd, J. D. Brown.

APPOINTMENTS OF WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Bareilly, Miss Clara Swan, Medical Missionary.
Assistant in Girls' Orphanage, Miss Fanny Sparks.
Lucknow, Miss Isabella Thoburn.
Next Conference to be held in Moradabad.

Our Social Meeting.

Rev. W. A. Brame issues an urgent

APPEAL TO DELINQUENT METHODISTS.

Notice. "Class-meetings as usual." Will you come this week and make them unusual? In memory of your solemn obligations to God and His Church, in hope of justification through Him who loved, and gave himself for the Church, how can you refuse?

Under military discipline you would obey orders regularly. Is Methodist discipline less important to a soldier of Jesus, having freely chosen his company, as you have by profession, and promised cheerfully to be governed by the rules, and endeavor as much as in you

lies, to promote the welfare of your brethren? Consider how your persistent absence from class-meeting concerns your brethren, grieving, disheartening, perplexing, disabling, demoralizing just in proportion as they need the influence of your example here to make the Church what it should be, and might be in its conflicts and victories. Consider how you involve your leader and pastor, in the neglect of apparent and rendering duties which your simple attendance would at once discharge. Not your expulsion from the Church according to the Discipline is wanted, but your reformation, or conformation to a plain duty, the violation of which must be painful to you if your ecclesiastical conscience be not seared.

Are you a steward? "Moreover, it is required in stewards, that a man be found faithful." "Let them be men of solid piety, who both know and love the Methodist doctrine and discipline."

Perhaps you dislike the institution of class-meetings. Then as practical Christians, and honorable Methodists, you will do what you dislike, bear your cross, by faithful attendance. But public speaking is painful to your feelings, and you shrink from attempting it. Don't deceive yourself. Speech-making is out of order in class-meeting. You are just the one needed to break up its formality by talking about your soul as you do about your body and its wants among your friends.

Come to the class-meeting. Grow strong and vigorous in Christian manhood in the use of this means of grace, without your spiritual influence is dwarfed, your religious profession ragged, and your soul palsied by neglect of known duty. Bring out your light from under the bushel, and set on this candlestick. Take ye away the stone from the grave of your buried covenant, and put on consistency, one of the jewels of holiness.

Come to the class-meeting. It may be to you the "mount of blessing," and you will say, as millions have said, "It is good for us to be here." How many testimonies like these have we heard, "It was in class-meeting I first met my Saviour, and felt his pardoning love." "It was here my soul entered into the Canaan of perfect love." How many ministers it has started, and trained, and emboldened to make successful proclamation of the glad tidings. Preeminent for the edification of Methodism have been the class-meetings. Come, brethren, give the light of your presence, and help brighten the glory of its future.

The Farm and Garden.

Prepared for ZION'S HERALD, by JAMES F. C. HYDE.
Any person desiring information on subjects in this department will please address its Editor, care of ZION'S HERALD.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. M. writes: "Will you please give some hints in the HERALD on the subject of transplanting hemlock trees, the preparation of the soil, and best management to ensure success. Also, how large trees it will be safe to remove, and the best season of the year to do the work?"

There is no prettier or better evergreen tree in the country than the hemlock. It may be transplanted with perfect success when taken from the nursery. When taken from the woods, many of them fail to grow. Years ago, when we kept a nursery, we used to get thousands of young hemlocks from Maine, from six inches to two feet in height, and set them out thickly in nursery rows, on rather moist soil, and by taking the best of care of them, we would save from one fourth to one half of them after they had grown two or three years we transplanted them into rows, with the plants about eighteen inches apart, and there they grew until sold. All we will say about preparation of the soil is, make a good-sized hole, if for a single tree, or trench if a hedge is wanted, and fill the same with good soil; and then it is a good plan to mulch the trees with leaves. If the trees be large, they should be staked, or large stones should be put on the ground around the trees to prevent their being blown over.

The best size to transplant for single trees would be from three to five feet in height. For hedges, two to three feet; though we have transplanted hemlock trees with perfect success seven to eight feet high, but we do not advise the attempt to transplant such large trees. The best season is from the middle of April to the middle of May, though it will do to plant them as late as the first of June, though we prefer the first of May, or thereabouts. In removing these trees, it is better to leave some earth on the roots, and expose the roots to sun and air just as little as possible.

J. W. S. writes: "I have a piece of land that overflows at high water. I have ploughed a part of it, and would like to know if cranberries will do well on such land, and how to cultivate them?"

We should prefer to know more of the nature of the soil before giving positive answers. In order to the highest success with this crop, it is necessary to be able to flow the land quickly, so that late in the spring when the vines are in blossom, and early in the fall before the fruit is ripe, when there is danger of a frost that would do damage, the whole can be flooded in a few hours to prevent any injury to the crop. If the land is peat, then sand should be carted on. The land should be ploughed, or dug over, or peeled, so as to get rid of all the wild grasses, that would soon grow and choke the cranberry

vines; then the whole should be covered with sand to the depth of three to four inches. After the land has been properly prepared the vines may be set out, or the cranberries planted and raised from seed, though the former method is much the best. The vines should be set so that in three or four years they will cover the whole ground, and thus the grass be kept down. Until they do so cover, it will be necessary to weed them out, otherwise they would be destroyed by the weeds and grasses that would grow. There are several varieties of the cranberry, but the bell-shaped variety is preferred. In some cases it may be better to plant the vines in stools, or squares, as they can be cut from any place where they are growing. This is a very valuable fruit, and a plantation once made will last several years, affording much valuable fruit.

AMATEUR. — Your lily will probably not blossom this year. We think it may be that the bulb was not strong enough to produce flowers. Set it out in good, generous soil, as soon as all danger of frost is over, and let it mature well, and next year you may expect blossoms. We give a list, as you request, of such annuals as it would be desirable to start at once, in the house or hot-bed. German Asters, Tropaeolum, Zinnia, Antirrhinum (not an annual), Balsam, Globe Amaranth, Mignonette, Pansy, and Phlox Drummondii. Dahlias should be started early in order to get blooms by the last of August or first of September.

"Would you be likely to get as fine flowers by starting them in the house?"

Yes, if the plants were stout and healthy, and not drawn too much. Give them air, and plenty of sun, if possible. When there comes a mild day, set them out of doors to harden. It is a good plan to use "thumb pots," and set a single plant in each, and then when it comes to put them into the garden, the plants can be turned out without injury. We are glad so many of our readers feel an interest in flowers, and wish that many more could be induced to beautify their homes by planting flowers, shrubs, and trees.

WHAT VEGETABLES TO PLANT. — Cucumbers, Early Russian and White Spine; Water-melons, Black Spanish and Mountain Sprout; Green Fleshed Melons; for squashes, Hubbard, Boston Marrow and Canada Crook-neck, and the Summer Crookneck; Cauliflower, Savoy Cabbage, Spinach (for greens); Peas, early, medium, and late; Lima, Seiva, Giant, Wax, and Horticultural Beans for pole; for bush beans, White's Early, Early Mohawk; Beets, New Egyptian, Hatch's Early; Early Horn Carrot, Parsnip, Potatoes in variety, Long Scarlet Radish; Ruta Baga, Purple Top, Strap Leaf Turnip; Celery, Boston Market; Lettuce; Summer Cabbage and Tennisball; Sweet Corn, Moore's Early, or Crosby's Early, and Burr's Improved; Tomato Plants.

If our readers plant in their garden the varieties we have named, with such others as they may know to be good, they will be quite likely to have a good garden if all the other conditions are complied with. We think that every person who owns a lot of land suitable for a garden, should be sure and raise vegetables enough for the use of his own family. The list we have given is intended especially for home use.

CORRECTION. — In the HERALD for March 30, read "horse" manure instead of "bone" manure, as printed in two places.

Obituaries.

BETSY WORSTER, a consistent and faithful member of the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Great Falls, N. H., died Aug. 18, 1870, aged 67 years. She was converted when 18 years of age, under the labors of Rev. George Storrs, and never became weary in well-doing. During her last sickness, her joy was full. Her sick room was frequently visited by persons desirous of beholding the triumphs of grace, and all went away with exalted views of the value of the Christian's hope and support. Thus she served and honored her Master in death, as well as in life. May our last end be like that of the pure. CHAS. U. DUNNING.

JOSEPH C. BROWN died in East Providence, very suddenly, Nov. 27, 1870, aged 28 years.

Seated at the table with his family, he raised his hand to his head, saying, "What a pain in my head!" fell into unconsciousness, in which condition he lay until the next morning, the dawn of the Sabbath, when his spirit entered the heavenly rest. "How many fall as sudden, not as safe!" For a period of forty years, our venerable brother and beloved friend has walked with God. Suffering much, yet never complaining, always prompt and faithful in his attendance upon the means of grace, and the performance of the Christian duties, his aim was to let his light so shine as that others, seeing his good works, might glorify his loved and trusted Saviour.

His home was always a Christian home. Fond of sacred song, he led his family circle into frequent and fervent praise and prayer. A man of strict integrity, correct business habits, he had the entire confidence of the community where he has been so long an honored resident. His erect form, his natural dignity of deportment, his quiet manners, his friendly, genial smile, endeared him not only to his family, but also to a large circle of friends, and make his loss deeply felt, and sincerely mourned. But his long life was a triumphant success. "My greatest joy," said he, a few days before he fell, "is to know that Christ is mine, and I am His." To his widow and children, it is a rich consolation that he is gathered as ripened fruit in "the garner of the Lord."

M. T. FRANCIS H. PERKINS was killed in Wakefield, on the 3d of January, in the 28th year of his age.

While crossing the railroad track, the engine struck him, and he survived but a short time. Bro. Perkins joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ashburnham about ten years ago, under the ministry of Rev. I. Marcy, and remained a beloved

member here until removed thus suddenly, we trust, to the Church above. J. W. LEWIS.

Ashburnham, March 21, 1871.

At Hazardville, Ct., Jan. 14, MARY, the beloved wife of John Bridge, bade farewell to her heart-stricken husband and family, in full hope of a joyful immortality.

She was born near Canterbury, England, in 1802, and was led to the Saviour through the influence and prayers of her husband. A life of sweet and tender devotion to the cause of Christ, and to the happiness of her loved ones, was, in its closing hours, made radiant with the presence and smiles of her Saviour, while the Divine light made her own face glow with rapturous joy. Words of prayer, benediction and hope were continually on her lips. With caresses, she endeavored to soften the grief of the weeping ones, assuring them that one smile from Jesus was worth more than all the world beside; and though Jesus was about to take her to Himself, He was able to bring them too. Her life, timid and retiring, was, in its close, one of those instances in which our Heavenly Father surprises His children by unexpected manifestations of His love. "Her children, walking in the truth, rise up and call her blessed; her husband, also, and he praiseth her."

MARY E. BULLOCK sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, in North Rehoboth, Mass., Jan. 19, 1871, aged 26 years and 3 months.

She was converted under the labors of Rev. Charles Morse, in 1864, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, since which time she has been an active and zealous Christian. She possessed a well-cultivated mind, and a happy and cheerful disposition. Her Christian character was above reproach, and ever adorned by a bright Christian example that gave her great influence with all who knew her.

J. Q. ADAMS.

HENRY ELKINS, of North Hampton, N. H., died Jan. 19, 1871, aged 68 years.

He was an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hampton for many years, and faithful in all his work. He suffered much in his sickness, but was patient and resigned. When in full vigor, he testified clearly for Jesus as his Saviour.

G. W. R.

ROBERT K. THISTLEWOOD was born in Yorkshire County, England, Feb. 2, 1806, and died in Alexander, Me., Jan. 27, 1871, aged 65 years.

A little more than six years ago, under the labors of Bro. B. M. Mitchell, Bro. Thistlewood sought and obtained a good hope through grace. He identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was the Church of his choice, during the six years which he sustained a relation to the Church. He honored her by his example, supported her by his presence, his money, and his prayers. Though the nature of his sickness, was such as to prevent all conversation the last few days of earthly life, yet the Christian character which he sustained so clearly, gives him a home, we believe, in the haven of eternal repose. BENJ. C. BLACKWOOD.

Alexander, Me., Feb. 23, 1871.

Died, Jan. 29, at his residence in Centre Sandwich, ELIJAH SKINNER, in the 84th year of his age.

He was for many years a true disciple of the Lord. He was a pillar of the Church in this place for many years. Through his means, the first Methodist Episcopal Church ever built in the town was erected. His attachment to the cause of Christ was strong, his zeal ardent, his love and faith unwavering. For many years of his life he has dwelt in the church which his own hands helped to raise (it having been altered over to a dwelling-house), so that, literally, he "dwelt in the house of the Lord." Though a great sufferer during the latter years of his life, he was patient and cheerful in the midst of his sufferings to the last. He died in peace, and, we trust, rests in Jesus.

C. A. CRESSY.

Died, Feb. 2, at the house of his father, in Centre Sandwich, ALBERT E. MAGOON, aged 27 years.

He found Christ during his illness, and received the ordinance of baptism on his sick bed, and united with the class, expressing his desire to "do his whole duty." His hope in Christ continued to grow stronger and stronger as the "outward man" failed. He died a peaceful and happy death.

C. A. CRESSY.

SETH HALL died in Salem, N. H., Jan. 31, aged 62 years.

Bro. Hall was one of the stewards and trustees of the Pleasant Street station, and was highly respected and beloved by all his brethren. He had been a devoted member of the Church more than thirty years, and was one of its most liberal supporters. Such was his industry, economy and piety, that, in the last twenty years, besides paying a debt of two thousand dollars upon his farm, he has paid for the support of the Gospel more than fifteen hundred dollars. He lived well, and died in peace. His sickness was less than two weeks, and disease typhoid pneumonia. When first taken, he said he should die, but said that he was ready, and that all was light before him. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints." Salem, March 17, 1871.

R. DEARBORN.

REV. FRANKLIN GAVITT died in Middletown, R. I., March 15, aged 59 years.

He was just closing his second year with the Church, which he has served with acceptability and usefulness, a growing attachment, and confidence. His sickness was short, and he "died at his post." He was not considered dangerously ill till a day or two before his death, nor was he in a condition to say much in his last hours. The last few months his labors for God and souls have been more abundant, and his religious experience of a higher and richer type, as if God had been preparing him for the sudden and early removal from his toils here, to his rest above. Bro. Gavitt was peculiarly happy in his domestic relations; twice married, his first wife was a deeply devoted, gifted, and useful woman, deceased some years since, leaving two sons, who are treading the path she trod. His second wife is not less so, and has been truly a worthy helpmeet to her husband. She deeply feels this sudden bereavement, and, with two young daughters to care for and train up, deserves the sympathy and prayers of the Church.

Bro. Gavitt was born in Westbury, R. I., March 12, 1812; was converted to God in Kingston, N. Y., in 1827, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church; entered the ministry in 1836, and joined the New York Conference on trial, and was transferred to the Maine Conference, remaining four years, and was transferred to the Providence Conference in 1840. He filled the following appointments: Scarborough, Hampden, Bucksport, Newport, Centreville, Pawtucket, Sandwich, Norwich, Mystic Bridge, North Dighton, South Yarmouth, Cochesett, Holmes' Hole, New Bedford, Somerset, Norwich West, North Dighton, Plymouth, North Colliasset, West Sandwich, Orleans, and Middletown.

With limited early literary advantages, he was a diligent student, and was familiar with the doctrines and discipline of the Church, and could state and defend them with clearness and ability. He was sound in the faith, and defended the doctrines of the Gospel against the assaults of errorists. If not eloquent, he was earnest; if not brilliant, there was strength and clearness in his sermons, and he commanded the respect of every community in which he lived. He was a Methodist in heart; he loved the Church, and was not one of those "given to change." He had a sound judgment, was self-reliant, earnestly devoted to his work, and was in many places successful in winning souls to Christ. He devoted all he had to the work of the Master, and just as he was finishing up his Conference year, the Master called him to his reward, where he now, no doubt, is enjoying the society of the loved ones who have gone before, and the smiles of the Master whom he served. WM. LIVESKY.

HERALD CALENDAR.

CONFERENCES THIS MONTH.

Wyoming, Norwich, N. Y., April 5, Simpson.
New York East, Stamford, Ct., April 5, Scott.
Troy, Troy, April 12, Simpson.
North Indiana, Huntington, April 12, Ames.
New Hampshire, Rochester, N. H., April 13, Jones.
Vermont, Northfield, April 20, Jones.
Central New York, Rome, April 20, Ames.
Black River, Adams, N. Y., April 27, Ames.
Maine, Portland, April 27, Ames.
* Thursday.

Rockland District Ministerial Association, Vassalboro', May 8.
Fall River District Conference, East Weymouth, June.
Yarmouthport Camp-meeting, Aug. 15, to continue ten days.
Penobscot Valley Ministerial Association, Bangor, May 8.

BACK NUMBERS WANTED.—ZION'S HERALD, Jan. 6, 1870; Oct. 6, 1870; Jan. 5 and 12, 1871.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.—Our readers will not fail to notice the advertisement of J. L. Roberts & Co. They manufacture Ornamental Iron Work in great variety, and are known to us as thorough mechanics, and in every way responsible.
Mar. 16, 1871.

"Around the Corner" Hat Store will be found by our friends a first rate place to stop and buy a good Hat. Mr. Ware will be glad to see you at "The Little Store around the Corner" of Washington Street and Cornhill.

COUGHS.—The administration of Medicinal preparations in the form of a lozenge is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

THE LADIES! God bless them, always praise GLU-KNE; it beats the minister for uniting things. Try it.

Burnett's Cocaine is the best Hair-dressing.

Burnett's Cooking Extracts are the best.
Jan. 26, 2nd row

Church Register.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.—The trustees of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College are hereby notified that there will be a special meeting of the Board at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. H., on Thursday the 15th day of April next, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may properly come before them.
A. B. WATTS, Secretary.
Tilton, N. H., March 22, 1871.

CHURCH BOUGHT BY FAST YOUNG MEN.—Rev. Henry Morgan is constantly receiving calls for his lecture on "Fast Young Men." He expects to realize not less than \$10,000, enough to lift the mortgage on his Chapel. He has received \$3,000 already. Present indications are that Fast Young Men will soon pay for the church. Any Methodist Society securing his services, can have half the profits of the lecture.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

NORWICH DISTRICT—FIRST QUARTER.
April—8, 9, Canterbury; 9, 10, Plainfield; 10, Hopkinton; 11, Voluntown; 12, Griswold; 13, Lyme; 14, Naugatuck; 15, 16, Lebanon; 17, Quarryville; 18, S. Manchester; 19, E. Glensbury; 20, Marlboro'; 21, S. Glensbury; 22, 23, E. Hartford; 23, 24, Burnside; 25, 26, New London.
May—6, 7, Guilfordville; 8, North Windham (Lecture); 9, Rockville; 10, Vernon; 11, North Manchester; 12, Windsorville; 13, 14, Wapping; 15, Williamstetter; 16, 17, Montville; 18, Staffordville; 19, Willington; 20, Tolland Depot (Lecture); 21, Stafford Springs; 22, Square Pond; 23, 24, Southington; 25, 26, Hazardville; 27, Thompsonville; 28, Warehouse Point; 29, Baltic.
June—2, 3, 4, 5, Coventry; 5, 6, North Church; 9, 10, A. M., Gale's Ferry; 10, P. M., 11, Uncasville; 13, Portland; 14, E. Hampton; 17, 18, Haddam Neck; 18, 19, E. Haddam; 19, 20, Eastford; 21, 22, Eastford; 23, Central Church; 24, East Main Street; 25, Greenville; 26, 27, A. M., Danielsonville; 26, P. M., Attawauk; 28, 29, W. Brewster.
N. B.—Let all the Estimating Committees be prepared to report.
Danielsonville, March 26, 1871.

PROVIDENCE DISTRICT—FIRST QUARTER.
April—8, 9, East Blackstone; 10, Millville; 11, Woonsocket; 12, Westerly; 13, Mystic Bridge; 14, Mystic; 15, Hope Valley; 16, 17, East Greenwich; 17, Providence, Chestnut Street; 18, 19, Fenix; 20, South Scituate; 21, Washington; 22, Centerville; 23, Providence, Mathewson Street; 24, 25.
May—1, North Grosvenor; 2, West Woodstock; 3, 4, A. M., Mashapaug; 7, P. M., Eastford; 8, East Woodstock; 9, West Thompson; 10, Putnam; 11, East Thompson; 12, Pascoag; 13, 14, P. M., Mapleville; 14, A. M., Glendale; 14, 15, Providence, South Church; 15, 16, A. M., Broadway; 20, 21, P. M., Trinity; 20, 21, A. M., 22, Bristol; 23, 24, North Scituate; 25, 26, June—Providence, Asbury; 1, Pawtucket, Thomson Church; 2, Mansfield; 3, 4, Warren; 5, Pawtucket, Embury Church; 9, Providence, Power Street; 10, 11, Association at Bristol; 12-14, District Seminary Meeting at Warren; 15, at 105 A. M.; Pawtucket, First Church; 16, M. J. TALBOT.
Boston, March 28, 1871.

FALL RIVER DISTRICT—FIRST QUARTER.
April—10, Dighton; 9, 10, Dighton; 9, P. M., E. Abington; 10, Portmouth; 11, 12, Middletown; 13, P. M., Newport, Marlboro' Street; 17, Thames Street; 18, Fall River, North Church; 19, St. Paul's; 20, Hingham; 21, Cohasset and Hull; 23, P. M., Taunton, First Church; 24, Central Church; 25, N. Bridgewater Centre; 26, 27, West Church; 28, P. M., May—Cohasset; 1, E. Weymouth; 8, S. Hanson; 6, 7, West Duxbury; 7, P. M., Marshfield; 8, Duxbury; 9, Plymouth; 10, Chiltonville; 17, Fall River, First Church; 18, 19, Bratton Church; 14, P. M., Westport; 20, 21, Little Compton; 21, P. M., N. Easton Village; 22, Stoughton; 27, 28, N. Easton, Washington Street; 28, P. M., May—Hanover; 3, 4, Scituate; 4, P. M., E. Bridge-water and South Abington; 10, 11, Somerset; 15, Fall River, Quarry Street; 17, 18, S. Somerset; 18, P. M., Warren, R. I., S. C. BROWN.

In Orange, Texas, Jan. 18, by Rev. Frederick Burton, Wm. H. Lancaster, formerly of Salem, Mass., to Miss Maggie L. Craft, of Orange.

Acknowledgments.

Rev. E. B. Bradford and wife, now closing their third year in Uncasville, Ct., would hereby acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful china tea-set; and their daughter, Miss E. A. Bradford, a superior Mason & Hamilton Cabinet Organ, together with other valuable presents, from the kind people of this charge.

Rev. A. J. Church and wife gratefully acknowledge the receipt of valuable presents of silver and clothing, from many kind friends in Wellfleet.

Rev. W. Merrill was agreeably surprised, on the evening of March 2, while at a supper given by the "Farmer's Club," upon receiving a roll of bills, amounting to \$114, together with the names of the friends who contributed. It was presented by Rev. E. P. Dyer, and collected by his earnest efforts.

Rev. J. W. Bean and wife, of Fisherville, N. H., desire hereby gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of a cash donation of \$75.00 from their friends of Enfield, N. H., March 9, where he has been supplying. Also many thanks for the never-ceasing bestowment of kindly favors throughout the present Conference year.

Rev. E. H. Hatfield and wife take pleasure in acknowledging the gift of an elegant tea-service, together with an ice-pitcher and salver, from their many friends in Rockville.

Business Notices.

THINGS WHICH ARE SURE.

'Tis sure if in the beautiful Spring
The husbandman prepares his soil,
And sows his seed—the Fall may bring
A rich reward for all his toil;
If we endeavor to do right,
In daily dealing with mankind,
We shall be sure of peace at night,
And sweet our rest from labor find;
When boys may need a "Suit of Clothes,"
Cool, Pansy, Vest, Hat and Shoes, complete,
They're sure to find them at FERRIS'S,
Corner of Beach and Washington Street.
Apr. 6, 1871.

CRAMPTON BROTHERS' Imperial Laundry Soap contains a large per centage of vegetable oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated French and German laundry soaps. Housekeepers will do well to call for it. If your grocer does not keep it, send your order direct to the manufacturers, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and 32 and 34 Jefferson Street. Office, 64 Front Street, N. Y. Dec. 22, 6m.

FOR MOLE, PATCHES, FRECKLES, AND TAN, Use Perry's Mole and Freckle Lotion. It is the only reliable and harmless Remedy known for removing Brown discoloration. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 49 Bond St., N. Y.

THE POPULAR BOSTON CARPET WAREHOUSE. John J. Peasley & Co., 47 Washington Street, are retailing a desirable grade of Carpets, all wool and fast colors, in imitation of Brussels and Tapestry, for 75 cents per yard, called Crosey's Reticum Brussels. No one should lose the opportunity of securing so good a carpet at this low price.
Mar. 26, 31 st

THE BEST VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS That nature furnishes are used in the preparation of POLAND'S HUMOR DOCTOR, which is admitted by all who have used it as decidedly the best medicine of the kind that is known for the removal from the system of all humors and other taints arising from an impure condition of the blood. Certificates of the highest credibility are being constantly received, attesting in the strongest language its value.

PUT NOT YOUR TRUST in what others say; but try for yourself and see if *White Pine Compound* is not the article you need when troubled with a Cold, Cough, Weak Lungs, or Kidney Troubles.

STAINED AND CUT GLASS. J. M. COOK, 131, 130, and 148 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., Manufacturer of Stained, Cut, Enamelled, Flock, and Embossed Glass of all kinds. Attention given to getting up Church Windows in all styles.
Jan. 4, 71 1mo.

HENRY BAYLIES, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. 13 Court Square (Room 20), Boston.
Nov. 3, 61 4f row 45*

PIMPLES ON THE FACE. For Comedones, Black-worms, Grubs, or Pimples Eruptions, and Blotched disfigurements on the Face, use *Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy*. It is invaluable to the afflicted. Prepared only by *Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond St., N. Y.* Sold by Druggists everywhere.
Mar. 2, 1871 4m.

INTERVALE HOUSE, NORTH CONWAY, N. H. Messrs. MUDGETT & EASTMAN, Proprietors.

This Fashionable Mountain House, capable of accommodating 150 boarders, has been refitted throughout with new and elegant furniture, etc. The dining-room has been enlarged to seat one hundred and seventy-five guests. No pains will be spared to render this in all respects a first class boarding-house. Messrs. M. & E. will open their house for the season on the 1st of May next. Board from \$7 to \$10 per week.
Apr. 6, 1871 1st

AGENTS WANTED FOR J. T. HEADLEY'S *Scriptural* Bible, written in the author's happiest style, and surpassing his former works which have sold by 100,000, with original steel engravings from designs by our artist, who has spent three years in Bible lands. Also for *Dr. BRADY'S HOME PHYSICIAN*, the New Handy Book of Family Medicine. Its value is attested by thousands who have saved money, health, and life; and for *Geo. E. WARRING'S New Book for Farmers, Young and Old*. These are grand books for agents, by our best and most reliable authors. Send Stamp for illustrated circular. *E. B. TRENT, & Co., Publishers, 634 Broadway, N. Y.*
Apr. 6, 1871 1st

ALL THE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES A WEEK FAMILY FAVORITE. WHEELER & WILSON. HOWARD, ATNA. H. I. Sold for small installments, as low as \$5 PER MONTH, or may be paid for in WORK done at N. home. For Circulars and Terms address, N. ENLEY, RICE & PICK. (Successors to Enley & Rice), 222 Washington, Cor. West St. Feb. 16, 1871 y

PARLOR AND CHAMBER

FURNITURE.

We have on hand of our own manufacture, a very large and elegant assortment of

CUSTOM MADE PARLOR SUITS, comprising more than

Fifty Different Styles of Workmanship and Patterns,

which we will sell at LOW RATES, and guarantee the fullest satisfaction to purchasers.

BLACK WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS, CHESTNUT " " PAINTED " " "

SANFORD'S IMPROVED

REFRIGERATORS.

Best in Use. Please call and examine.

P. F. PACKARD & SON, 50 & 52 Union St., and 43 & 45 Friend St., BOSTON.
Apr. 6, 50 4f row.

Quaker Soap.

SOFTENING, HEALING, CLEANSING,

It is composed of ingredients selected with special reference to these qualities.

It is well known that a Soap that will do extra work by its chemical properties or excessive strength, must be injurious to the skin.

It is not claimed for this that it will wash equally well in hard or salt as in soft water, but with the latter it will be found very superior for the hands, especially for mechanics' use. Its quality is equal to Castile, and being combined with a fine cleansing powder, it removes all grime and dirt most effectually, leaving the skin soft and clean.

As a paint-cleaner, also, it is of great value, while for cleaning COPPER, BRASS, TIN, and KITCHEN FURNITURE of all kinds, it is excellent.

Manufactured by *GEORGE F. JOYCE*, Boston, and for sale by Grocers everywhere.

WINSLOW & MYRICK, Wholesale Agents, Nos. 177 and 190 State Street, Boston.
Dec. 15, 40 9t 1mo.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF IOWA,

HAVE NOW BUILT AND EQUIPPED in first-class manner, about

180 Miles of Railroad,

which completes their entire line, with the exception of laying the track on twenty-five miles, which is already graded. They thus open

The First Through Line Across the State, from north to south, and, by making a slight detour at one point, they give

DIRECT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND ST. PAUL.

This line of Railroad will have very special advantages for both local and through business, besides such superior railroad connections as will secure to it a large portion of the carrying trade of the great Northwest. The

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

which are issued upon this road, are limited in amount to \$16,000 per mile (while many roads issue from \$20,000 to \$40,000), and are offered at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The most experienced financiers agree that *First Mortgage Bonds*, to a limited amount, upon a *finished railroad*, which is well located for business, are one of the very safest forms of investment.

Parties desiring to secure a first-class security, based upon a railroad practically done, and in the hands of leading capitalists who have a large pecuniary and business interest in its success, will do well to apply at the office of the Company, or any of its advertised agents, for a pamphlet and map, showing the characteristics of the enterprise.

Holders of Government Bonds may exchange them for Central Iowa at a large present profit, beside a handsome increase of interest for a long term of years.

W. B. SHATTUCK, TREASURER, 32 Pine Street, New York.

BREWSTER, SWEET & CO., No. 40 State St., Boston,

General Agents for these Bonds.

Governments and other marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. We recommend these bonds as entirely safe, as well as profitable.

BREWSTER, SWEET & CO. Apr. 6, 1871 y

SONGS OF SALVATION

—BY—

T. E. PERKINS AND REV. ALFRED TAYLOR.

SONGS OF SALVATION has sung its way into thousands of the leading Sunday-schools of the United States and Canada.

SONGS OF SALVATION is a general favorite wherever introduced. \$4,000 sold in seven months.

SONGS OF SALVATION contains more valuable hymns and tunes for its size and price than any other Sunday-school music-book.

SONGS OF SALVATION is noted for the purity, sweetness, simplicity, elegance, and devotional fervor of its hymns.

SONGS OF SALVATION is rich in beautiful and appropriate tunes, easy to learn, to sing, and to remember.

SONGS OF SALVATION is free from clumsy and doggerel rhymes, from musical blunders and empty jingles, and from doctrinal error.

SONGS OF SALVATION abounds in pure poetry, scriptural truth, sweet melody, rich harmony, and the spirit of worthy praise.

SONGS OF SALVATION is a book which YOU may safely introduce EVERYWHERE.

Tastefully and substantially bound in boards,

Only \$30 a Hundred.

Send 25 cents, with your address, and you will receive a paper-bound (mailable) copy for examination. Send your address and a stamp, and you will receive specimen pages.

T. E. PERKINS, Publisher, 143 Eighth St., near Broadway, NEW YORK.
Apr. 6, 50 2t row

NORTH AMERICA (MUTUAL)

Life Insurance Company of New York.

N. D. MORGAN, President.

This Company issues New York State Registered policies.

REGISTRATION IS ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

"Registration is legally transferring to the State of New York the reserve fund which secures the payment of the Policy as it falls due."—*GEORGE WOLFORD, late Dep. Sup. Ins. Dep. N. Y.*

"A Registered Policy-holder is regarded as having complete protection against the insolvency of a Company. Where all the Policies issued by a Life Company are registered under the act, in this Department, of course they are guaranteed against any harm from the insolvency of the Company."—*GEORGE W. MILLER, Sup. Ins. Dep. N. Y.*

"The Policy has the guarantee of the Empire State." *Mr. ELIZUR WRIGHT, late Ins. Commissioner, Mass.*

"The forty-three Life Insurance Companies in this State have deposited with the Insurance Department about four and a half million of dollars. Of this amount, over one million three hundred thousand dollars, or more than one fourth of the whole amount, has been deposited by this Company for the security of its Policy-holders. (See Gov. Hoffman's Message for 1871.)

THIS COMPANY IS PURELY MUTUAL.

Henceforth, all the profits will be divided among its Policy-holders, after the NEW PLAN OF CONTRIBUTION originated by this Company.

It has removed the usual restrictions in regard to occupation, travel, or manner of death.

Its Policies are incontestable, except for fraud, and non-forfeitable after two or three annual premiums have been paid.

Thirty days' grace given in payment of premiums.

Agents wanted. Apply to the following General Agents:—

J. GREENE JONES, Boston, Mass.
J. D. MILLER, Springfield, Mass.
M. L. STEVENS, Portland, Me.
CHAR. BANNING, Providence, R. I.
W. M. KELLEN, Providence, R. I.
THOS. B. JONES, Concord, N. H.
Geo. W. WASHBURN, Taunton, Mass.
or to *LEONARD STREETER, Inspector of Agencies for New England, Worcester, Mass.*
Apr. 6, 3m 80 10* row

Around the Corner HAT STORE.

The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has leased and fitted up the store at the

Cor. Washington St. & Cornhill, Boston

(under Fowler's Clothing House),

where he will keep always on hand a good assortment of the latest styles of **HATS and CAPS**. Also,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling and Shopping Bags, Gloves, Umbrellas, Canes, etc.,

all of which he will endeavor to sell at prices that will give satisfaction. *WILLIAMS HATS* of all grades constantly on hand or made to order, and warranted as represented. *Panama and Straw Hats* Renewed in the best manner. Give us a call at "The Little Store around the Corner." (Entrance on Cornhill.)

FRANK T. WARE.

Apr. 6, 20 13t

THE UNITED STATES Conservatory of Music.

Boston, Mass.,

COMMENCED operation Monday Feb. 13. The summer term of ten weeks will commence Monday, April 24, and end Saturday, July 1, 1871. The unexpected number of applications for musical instruction has induced the Founder to establish branches in all parts of the city and near the several depots, so as to accommodate pupils who come in from adjacent towns and cities. The whole teaching will be under the daily supervision of the Founder and others fitted for that duty. Application must be made at the office of the Conservatory, 213 West Newton Street, or by letter to the Founder. Send for circular.

CHAS. P. HERBIE, Founder and Treasurer U. S. C. of M.
Apr. 6, 24 13t

THE GEORGE WOODS' ORGANS,

NEW STYLES



NOW READY

FOR tone, power, variety and elegance of design unrivaled; and the most thoroughly constructed organs made. Circulars containing new music sent free, by applying to Agents, Music Dealers or GEORGE WOODS & CO. 130 Tremont Street, corner of Winter Street, Boston. Mar. 30, 601 dnl col 2t



WHEELER & WILSON'S are the Sewing Machines to Buy.

They are the most Simple Machines. They are the most Durable Machines. They do the greatest Variety of Work. They are the highest Premium Machines. They are Noiseless.

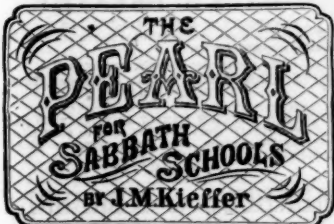
Go and see them operate and you will be satisfied.

BUY NO OTHER.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent, Office 228 Washington Street, Boston. Agents Wanted. Apr. 6, 701 12t

RICH RARE & RACY READING. Wit, humor, fun. Sent free, address BANNER, Hindsdale, N. H. Mar. 16, 21 4t

NEW SABBATH-SCHOOL MUSIC.



An entire new collection of BEAUTIFUL SABBATH-SCHOOL MUSIC. No old or worn-out tunes, but everything NEW, FRESH, and SPARKLING. Words and Music by the best writers in the country. Specimen pages sent FREE, or a single copy mailed on receipt of 5 cents. Price, \$50 per hundred. Every person interested in S. S. Music should examine THE PEARL. Address, S. BRAINARD & SONS, Publishers, Cleveland, O. Mar. 30, 321 4t

OUR Boys' Custom Department,

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

J. WALTER READ,

IS NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

"OAK HALL,"

G. W. SIMMONS & SON,

PROPRIETORS,

33, 34, 36, 38 NORTH STREET.

Mar. 30, 231 4t

WALTHAM WATCHES,

From \$15 to \$400.

Also, NEW WATCH for Boys—just out. Send to H. O. FORD & CO., 94 Tremont St., Boston, for Illustrated Circular. Goods sent C. O. D. Clergymen supplied at reduced prices. Apr. 3, 81 26t eow



THE EMPIRE MUTUAL

C. HILTON SCRIBNER, PRESIDENT.
S. W. CROFUT, SECRETARY.

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY.

January 1, 1871.
Number of Policies issued in 1870 5,277
Total number 7,184
Assets \$632,082 66
Insuring \$15,541,507 50
Increase of 1870 over 1869, 262 per cent.

The excess of reliable assets, over liability, without exaggeration, is unparalleled as a solid basis for future dividends.

There are substantial reasons for the splendid record. Its Policies are INCONTESTABLE excepting for fraud; NON-FORFEITABLE, and unembarrassed by the usual unnecessary restrictions on Residence and Travel. No extra charge for Women, Seamen, or any class of ordinary risks.

Dividends declared annually. Massachusetts law adopted in full.

P. C. HEADLEY & T. F. CLARY,

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N. BROUGHTON, JR.,
T. W. TUCKER,
Rev. B. DODGE, North Arlington,
Miss S. B. PACKARD, General Agents.
Rup's Ladies' Agencies.
Dr. J. H. WARREN, Medical Examiner.

33 Washington Street, Boston.

The public will not confound the EMPIRE MUTUAL with the "Empire State," of Watertown, New York.

Agents of Character Wanted. Mar. 30, 1m 9t

VINEGAR, how made in 10 hours, without drugs. Particulars 10 cents. F. SAGE, Cromwell, Conn. Mar. 23, 91 7t

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES. IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW OPEN—CERTIFICATES READY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 8th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 23, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:—

First: Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second: Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third: Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:—

First: Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one half for subscribers in this country and one half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second: Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third: Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth: Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, except from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by lot, and the interest thereon, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the Designated Depositories at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; and Pittsburgh, Penn.

P. S.—This Department and its own Loan Agents are now ready to receive the United States Five-twenty Bonds and to pay the gold interest thereon to May 1, from which date the new bonds will bear interest. A scrip certificate, calling for the bonds on the 1st May, will be issued at once in exchange for the old bonds.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

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